CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28799—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1892.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
16-8	9-4	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	16-8	9-4
12-0	7-0		12-0	7-0
27-4	14-10	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	27-4	14-10
24-4	13-22		24-4	13-22
41-8	21-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	41-8	21-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
†*	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd July.
B.I.	ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th „
†*	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.I.	GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th „
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4165	800	W. D. G. Worcester	26th „
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th „
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
					Saturday.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	4972	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B I proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

July 28th.	September 8th.	October 20th.
August 11th.	„ 22nd.	November 3rd.
„ 25th.	October 6th.	„ 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 18, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
28th July. 23rd August. 20th Sept.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 29, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	G. Wallnschnigg	3,200	500	1st Augt.
ACHILLE	V. Gnerzmann	2,000	500	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 16th, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 20th July, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 24th July, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,021 tons, on the 21st July, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th July, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool .... „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.,

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchinson	27th July.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	24th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 16, 1892.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW "HARLEQUIN" WARE,
IN BRILLIANT COLOURS.

French Grey, Sea Green, Light Blue, Canary, Heliotrope, Fawn, Terra Cotta, &c., &c.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Breakfast Cups and Saucers	Per doz.	40	0	45	0
Coffee or Tea	„	25	0	28	0
Tea Plates, 6 inch	„	12	8	14	0
Breakfast, 7 „	Each	1	8	1	12
„ 9 „	„	1	12	2	0
Slop Basin	„	3	8	4	0
Sugar Basin	„	4	12	5	4
Cream Jug	„	3	12	4	4
Milk Jug	„	5	8	6	4
10-inch Dish	„	5	0	5	12
12 „ „	„	7	0	8	0
Cake Plates	„	3	8	4	0
Tea Pots	„	6	0	6	12
Salvers	„	11	0	12	8
FINE WHITE "EGG" WARE.					
Breakfast Cups and Saucers	Per doz.	27	0	30	0
Tea Cups and Saucers	„	15	0	17	0
Coffee Cups and Saucers	„	15	0	17	0
Tea Plates	Each	1	2	1	6
Slop Basin	„	2	8	2	14
Sugar Basins	„	2	8	2	14
Cream Jugs	„	2	0	2	4
Milk Jugs	„	2	8	2	14
Bread and Butter Plates	„	2	8	2	14

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
GUNS, RIFLES.
THE PROPERTY OF
H. E. SIR GEORGE GREAVES, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

	Rs.
1.—Pair of double Guns by Stephen Grant, 12 bore, Hammers, C. F. Two pair of barrels, *i. e.*, full choke and cylinder for each gun, Double and single cases	1,000
2.—Double 20 bore, full choke, Hammerless, by Greener	400
3.—Double ·450 bore, express rifle, Hammers, by Stephen Grant	500
4.—Single ·360, Rifle, Hammers, by Holland	200
5.—Double, 12 bore, pin fire, hammer Gun, by Westley Richards, cylinder, good ball gun	150
6.—A Double 12 bore paradox, Hammers	400
7.—A Winchester 16 shot, repeater	150
8.—A double-barrel full choke, 8 bore Duck Gun, by Tolley	300
ROOK RIFLES.	
1.—Winchester single shot, ·220, fitted with Lymans' sights	100
2—A do do do	100
3—A ·250 by Holland and Holland	100
4—A ·360 by Manton & Co. Martini breech action	60
5—A ·360 Remington	60

All the above Guns and Rifles are in perfect order, complete with cases, implements, etc., etc.

Apply to

CAPTAIN PEYTON, C.M.G., A.-D.-C.,
Magdala House, Poona.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, *ex* Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શૈખઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

STRONG AND DURABLE

UMBRELLAS.

GENT'S wear resisting Covers on Paragon Frames. A choice assortment of

NATURAL WOOD HANDLES.

Cash	Rs. 8 8	Rs. 10 8	Rs. 13 8 each.
Credit	Rs. 9 8	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 15 0 „

SILVER MOUNTED.

Cash	Rs. 18 0	Rs. 22 0
Credit	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 24 8

LADIES, a splendid assortment—

Cash	Rs. 7 8	Rs. 10 8	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 15 8 each.
Credit	Rs. 8 8	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 17 8 „

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
HATTERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & Co.'S SPECIAL PREPARATIONS

Dealers in all Goods connected with Medicine and Pharmacy.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.	By far the most agreeable and efficient dressing for the Hair extant. Under its use the growth progresses with vigour, and the scalp preserves its "tone" and health.
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.	The most delightful of all Preparations for the Teeth. A few drops on a wet Tooth-Brush form a delicious substitute for Tooth Powder and produces perfect purity of the mouth.
SPECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.	Very efficacious in Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, &c., its effects are immediate in loosening and expelling phlegm. It has recently acquired a very high reputation in England.
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.	Prepared by Liebig's process, very superior in flavour, and more grateful to invalids and children than extracts of meat. Given daily a remarkable change is produced in those who lose flesh during the hot weather.
EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.	Prevents the accumulation of Scurf, and keeps the head cool. Used in conjunction with our Hair Douche, its effects are prompt in strengthening the growth of the Hair.
EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE.	In Constipation there is no safer remedy than this Saline, In skin complaints, boils, &c., resulting from impure blood the gentle action of repeated doses restores the fluids to a state of health.
KEMP'S PELLICULINE.	Invaluable Toilet preparations. A "Powder" soluble and non-irritating for all purposes of the Toilet, and a "Cream" emollient, and soothing for all kinds of skin irritation. They are household necessities that should be always at hand.
KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.	This is regarded throughout large districts of the Presidency as an infallible standby, and our own experience convinces us that it is not surpassed by any other remedy. Directions in English, Marathi and Urdu.

SEE OUR RETAIL CATALOGUE—POST FREE—FOR MANY OTHER "READY TO HAND" HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

THE ABOVE ARE PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

NEW SEASON TEAS.

THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY'S RENOWNED TEAS,

For which we are specially Selected Agents, have taken the highest place at Tea Sales in the Calcutta Market for years, and gained

A GOLD MEDAL

And First-Class Certificate at the late Exhibition in Calcutta.

		Rs.	a.
Holta Broken Leaf—Cheap Family Tea, nice flavour	Per lb.	0	10
Plantation Mixture—Yields a fair strong liquor of good flavour	„	0	14
Holta Mixture—Fragrant, pungent, and full cup	„	1	8
Pekoe Souchong—A plain full flavoured Tea	„	1	4
Orange Pekoe—Very fragrant, full rich cup	„	1	10
Flowery Orange Pekoe—A high class Tea, of choice fragrance and clear infusion	„	2	8
Golden Orange Pekoe—(The Flower of Indian Teas) of exquisite aroma, amber-coloured infusion	„	3	8

BOMBAY:— Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and at Cumballa Hill. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA:— Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.,

OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES.—The Company's Telephone instruments, being the Master Patents of Graham Bell, Edison and Gower, are unequalled in every particular. They are of the very best English-make, and are thoroughly reliable, and will give greater satisfaction, and be found more economical than the cheap instruments which are offered for sale elsewhere, and which for practical purposes are useless.

The Company are prepared to undertake the erection of Telephone lines and Telephonic installations for Native States, Corporations, Companies or private individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

ELECTRIC BELLS.—The Company have a large and varied Stock of the best English-made Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, etc., with every recent improvement. Installations for Clubs, Hotels, and Private Residences supplied, and erection undertaken, if required, on moderate terms.

The attention of residents in the Mofussil is directed to the advantage of introducing Electric Bells into their Bungalows for readier communication with servants, whose quarters are often at some distance from the Bungalows.

Instructions given for erection and maintenance.

The Company also supply LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, BATTERIES and ELECTRICAL FITTINGS of all kinds.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

1892 ARMY REGULATION 1892.

WATERPROOF CLOAK.

AS APPROVED AND SEALED AT H. M WAR OFFICE.

ALL OTHER MAKES OBSOLETE.

CAVALRY PATTERN, AS SEALED..................Rs. 45.
MODIFIED PATTERN FOR CIVILIANS..........Rs. 38.
CASH OR V.-P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought direct from the Factories of the first European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano business in India.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been prepared to execute Piano tunings and repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work; but the addition to their already efficient staff will now enable them to keep one of their BEST Tuners in Poona all through the coming season.

They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte.

Tuning in and near the Fort	from Rs. 5
Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c.	from Rs. 6

REPAIRS EXTRA.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON

THORPE AND CO.'S WATERPROOFS!

REGULATION CAPES (SEALED PATTERN) ANDERSON'S, BEST QUALITY, SEWN, AND TAPED.
Rs. 35.

ANDERSON'S BROWN TWILLED INVERNESS CAPES, SEWN AND TAPED.
Rs. 30.

ANDERSON'S MOUSE CASHMERE COATS, SHOULDER CAPES, WELL VENTILATED, TAPED AND SEWN. THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF.
Rs. 26.

ANDERSON'S FAWN SERGE COATS, PERFECT VENTILATION, A SPECIALITY.
Rs. 30.

DRAB VULCANIZED INVERNESS CAPES.
Rs. 16-8.

STOUT DRAB, TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETS, 84 by 48 (SOILED). Reduced from Rs. 16-8
To Rs. 10-8.

60-INCH DRAB TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETING.
Rs. 4-8 per yard.

DRIVING APRONS, LINED FANCY TWEEDS.
Rs. 15.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

MESSRS. S. J. TELLERY & Co.

Have much pleasure in announcing that

THEY HAVE ARRANGED

WITH THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

TO REPRESENT

INDIAN ART-WARE

AND

MANUFACTURES

AT THE

FORTHCOMING WORLD'S

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

AT

CHICAGO U. S. A.

OPENING

1ST MAY, 1893.

THEY WILL THEMSELVES EXHIBIT

ON A

STRIKINGLY LARGE SCALE

INDIAN ART MANUFACTURES

IN THEIR EVERY BRANCH,

FROM

ALL PARTS OF INDIA,

ON THEIR

OWN ACCOUNT

AND AT THEIR

OWN EXPENSE.

They, therefore, invite Artisans, Manufacturers, and Dealers to make them offers of sale of Consignments of Art-ware of the superior finish and quality for such an occasion, before the end of OCTOBER NEXT the very latest.

Although they prefer to purchase right out all Goods in the line

OF

ART MANUFACTURE,

MESSRS. TELLERY & Co.

Notwithstanding accept such Articles on Commission.

JEWELLERY

OF

PURELY NATIVE DESIGNS

ONLY THEY WILL ACCEPT ON

COMMISSION ONLY.

Manufactures of Indian origin, not strictly Art-ware, Minerals, and Produce (excepting tea), such as only Samples, will be sent.

MESSRS. TELLERY & Co. undertake to represent, receive orders, conduct sales, and bring the Manufactures and Producers of all such in India into close contact with Buyers in America.

Messrs. Tellery & Co. are willing to purchase or to receive on Commission any scientifically arranged Religious, Instructive, or otherwise Interesting Collection.

They also undertake to arrange with Native States to exhibit the manufactures of their respective States separately in their Court.

Messrs. Tellery & Co. will compete for prizes for such exhibits only as are *bona fide* manufactured by them.

All Prizes awarded to Goods not *bona fide* manufactured by Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co. will be awarded to the actual makers.

Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co. will be glad if district officials and private gentlemen, interested in the furtherance of Indian Art Manufactures and Commerce will give this Notice as wide a circulation as possible.

For all further information and terms, please apply to—

S. J. TELLERY & Co.,

Delhi.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE

TOWN HALL

ON TUESDAY, JULY 26TH, AT 9-15 P. M.

PART I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Details will be published later.)

PART II.

MENDELSSOHN'S BEAUTIFUL SACRED CANTATA,

"LAUDA SION,"

FOR SOLI AND CHORUS.

Organist......Mr. Johnston Hon. Conductor......Mr. Nixon.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Reserved Seats.........Rs. 3. Admittance.....Rs. 2.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, 1892, at 5-30 P.M.

G. W. MOIR,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 20th July, 1892.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY give notice that from the 20th instant till the 20th August next, any Dogs found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs will be destroyed in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 19th July, 1892.

WASHING CLOTHING.

SUITABLE FOR THE HOT WEATHER OR DISTRICT WEAR.

	Rs.	a.
White American Drill, Sac Coat and Trousers...	7	8
Superfine White English Drill, do. do. ...	10	0
White Satin Drill, pure Selected Linen............	22	0
Do. Drill Mess Jackets, each........................	4	8
Do. English Drill do. do.	6	0
Do. Satin Linen do. do.	12	8
Fancy Checked Washing Materials, Sac Coat and Trousers	15	8
Plain Mixtures, do. do.	15	8
Neat Stripes, do. do.		
Full Suit (including Vest)	20	0
Twill Lining Shirts, White or Striped, six for....	15	0
Do. do. Sleeping Suits, each	5	8

N.B.—The above are V. P. P. prices, and include Carriage and Packing to any part of India.

Our Catalogue, Patterns, and Instructions for self-measurement will be sent on application to

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LORD, AND WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH

COUGH AND COLD ?

USE ST. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM.

It only needs a trial to be given to this wonderful and never-failing specific for Pulmonary Cough, Cold, Asthma, and settled Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and other chest affections. It is a powerful

VOICE TONIC,

clearing the Throat from Hoarseness, and strengthening the vocal organs. Purely vegetable, harmless, and free from

INJURIOUS DRUGS.

Per Bottle, As. 8 and Rs. 1-0

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F. S. MADON & CO.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

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HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

HIGH CLASS NEILGHERRY TEAS,

FROM THE

Culloocoray Tea Estate, Kotagiri.

ORANGE PEKOE	Re. 1	6	per lb.
PEKOE	„ 1	2	„
SOUCHONG	„ 0	12	„
CONGOU	„ 0	9	„

KANGRA VALLEY TEA.

ORANGE PEKOE	Re. 1	4	per lb.
PEKOE SOUCHONG	„ 0	14	„
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BULK TEAS FOR DEALERS AND LARGE CONSUMERS.

Finest Qualities at Moderate Rates.

COFFEE IN BERRY.

HIGH GROWN INDIAN.

From the Poomallay Estate.

Per Pound	Re.	1	0
„ 7 lb. Bag	Rs.	6	8

SELECTED AND CLEANED.

SUPERIOR TO MOCHA.

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MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
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KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

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ELECTRIC FANS, WORKED BY DRY BATTERIES. Electric Chairs, Tables, Medical Boxes, Electric Strong Rooms, Money Safes, Cash Boxes, Electric Carpets, &c.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

REAL MANILLA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected by our Agent at Mania, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

MATCHLESS CEYLON TEA.—At wonderfully Cheap Price, Re. 1 per lb. Packet. Liberal Discount to large buyers.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ARISTON Tunes, Rs. 10 per dozen; Euphonium Tunes, Rs. 12 per dozen; Victoria Tunes, Rs. 24 per dozen; Polyphon Tunes, Rs. 12 per dozen; Giant Ariston Tunes, Rs. 18 per dozen; Phœnix Tunes, Rs. 18 per dozen.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Sarus, tame beautiful PIGEONS, Muscovie, Ducks, Geese, a large Cuckatoo, a spotted tame Deer, also a Doe, and four dogs of different breeds.—Apply to "15,000," care of this Paper.

WANTED, SHARP, INTELLIGENT DETECTIVES. Salary liberal. None but good experienced men, natives of Guzerat, need apply NOWROJEE AND JAHANGIRJEE PESTONJEE VAKIL, Opium Farmers, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach Collectorate.

WANTED, an ENGLISH LADY of high respected family for giving TUITION in English and Music to a Zenana Begum, presently in Poona for the season, afterwards in up-country. Apply to "SH," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a CARDER and a SPINNER, thoroughly qualified for an Up-Country mill. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have much pleasure in testifying to the accommodation and food received here. I have lived here for 7 months and must say that I have been very much satisfied with my quarters.—(Sd.) GEORGE GRAY.

ELECTRIC BELLS, Rs. 3; complete with Battery push and wires Rs. 8, Hand Telephones Rs. 4, complete Stations from Rs. 18. Spare Material, Switches, Wires, large stock always on hand.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be [illegible] JEHANGEER and Co. Marine Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

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EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS are the Lightest and Strongest, and therefore the Cheapest. A large consignment just received by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SIMLA JAMS, in 2 lb. Tins for Cash, Strawberry and Raspberry, Rs. 1-12 per tin. Apricot, Blackberry, and Cape Gooseberry, Rs. 1-10 per tin.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SHOULD you want your SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS supplied, Cleaned, and Repaired to entire satisfaction, try DANNEY & Co., Cuttlers, 20, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, the Cheapest House.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

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CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

ELECTRIC MEDICAL BOXES for Home or Hospital use (complete set), giving 5 different currents. A first-class Electric Machine sold at Rs. 10 only. Equal, if not superior, to Machines costing 4 to 8 times as much.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

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PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

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WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS, indispensable during the Monsoon. A small lot of these just to hand. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

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NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

WE are prepared to attend to the REALISATION of CLAIMS on the NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION, Ld. Terms on application.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,

H. G. FIDLER,
Agent.

Bombay, 10th June, 1892.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.

Bombay, June 11, 1892.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. OTARD, DUPUY & Co., of Cognac, have APPOINTED US their AGENTS IN INDIA, and we are receiving from this very Old Established Cognac House a First Consignment Per S. S. "Peninsular."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF BEYTS, CRAIG AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has been AUTHORIZED by the SPECIAL MANAGER APPOINTED by the Court of Bankruptcy in London, to TAKE CHARGE of all the ESTATE of the above firm. All persons having any moneys, documents or effects belonging or due to the said firm, are, therefore, requested to hand over the same to the Undersigned, and are warned against parting therewith to any other person or persons whomsoever—Dated this 6th day of July, 1892.

H. G. FIDLER, Agent,
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

WESTERN INDIA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE above EXHIBITION WILL OPEN on SEPTEMBER 21st, and the latest date up to which EXHIBITS will be received is the 14th idem. Prospectuses can be obtained on Application to

F. L. CLIFFORD,
Assistant Secretary, W. I. F. A. Society, Poona.

A GENTLEMAN having considerable Literary, Business and Official experience, would be glad to devote his leisure time to the preparation or revision of all kinds of LITERARY WORK. Appeals, Addresses, Memorials, Newspaper Articles and Letters, &c., either written at first hand or revised and put into shape. STUDENTS' ESSAYS, Exercises, &c., corrected, and personal instruction given if desired. TRANSLATIONS made of FRENCH and ITALIAN correspondence, business or law papers, &c. PROOFS CORRECTED and pass through the Press. Address "WRITER," care of this Paper.

DR. BLANEY MEMORIAL FUND.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of subscribing towards the above Fund, as well as those who have already Subscribed, are requested to send in the amount of their subscription to the BANK OF BOMBAY to the credit of the Fund.

COWASJI HORMUSJI,
TRIBHOVANDAS VERJIVANDAS,
ABDALLA M. DHARAMSEY,
BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,
B. S. SHROFF,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BROKEN CASTINGS.

THIS COMPANY has FOR SALE 500 tons of BROKEN CAST IRON POT SLEEPERS and 500 tons of BROKEN CAST IRON CHAIRS.

Particulars relating to the same and forms of Tender may be obtained on application to the Undersigned, and lodged [illegible] addressed to the Agent of the Company [illegible] 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

Tenders must be made on the Company's forms and separately for Sleepers or Chairs.

Tenders must be accompanied in a separate cover by a deposit of Rs 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th July, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SIGNAL FITTINGS AND LEVERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 300 SETS OF IRON fittings for SIGNAL POSTS and for 100 STANDS OF LEVERS for working Signals to be delivered at the Company's Premises, Byculla.

Conditions can be learnt and specifications with form of tender obtained at the District Engineer's Office, Byculla.

Tenders must be made on the Company's form, sealed and superscribed, "Tender for Signal Fittings and Levers," and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on MONDAY, 25th instant, after which no Tender will be received.

Each tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, which will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. WENDEN,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Victoria Terminus, 12th July, 1892.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

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Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

Total Annual Income £1,500,000

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THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

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FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

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SKIN DISEASES.

They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

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CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 489, High Holborn, LONDON.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4, for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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RESERVE FUND......£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund............................$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs.	12
Half-yearly .... „	6
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BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum..............................Rs.	12
Half-yearly.............................. „	6
Quarterly.............................. „	3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,040
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	$53—
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	186
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	nil
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	”

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100x
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	11,100	1,100	18 pr.c.	980 20
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40 10	128¾
Breul's Cawnpore PressCo Ld	500	200	200		135
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 30
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	32
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—		175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	300	500	all	100	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	150	500	500	50	455
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	50	138¾ 475
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½ 63	515
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500		500 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	90
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	460
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	245
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	620
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	125
Prince of Wales	00	500	500		400
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ..	245
Aolkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	980

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,600	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	470
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	86
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	580
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	325 no.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	441
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1170
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1065
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	710
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	630
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	445
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	830
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	655
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	760
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40	860
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	665
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	960
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1065
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	825
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	340
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	188
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1135
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2225
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500 no.
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1530
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	1490
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,775
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	[illegible]
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	15
New Great Eastern	1,408	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	660 xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	445
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1240
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,240
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	465
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	297½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	207½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	525
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	200	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	730
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	600 nom

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	260
	750	50	150	7½	19
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	95 xd
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	[illegible]
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,100
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,030
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	90
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	915
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	[illegible]
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	[illegible]
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100xd.
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	309
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	86
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	190
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr.ct.	80xd.
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	465
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	850
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	68
Telephone Co.	12,200	25	25	Re. 1	19¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-5	
China Leaf	”	24-9	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	”	24-6	”
Do. do. new	”	23-2	
Australia do.	”	25	
Bombay do.	”	25	
English Sovereigns	”	15-14	
Do. Drazons	”	15-12	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	”	106-7	
Do. 17½ do.	”	108-10	
Carolas Dollars	”	230	Nominal.
Mexican do.	”	223	”
ave-Francs	”	308	”

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5 p.m.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachumba (s), for Karachi; Calder (s), Busreh; Melpomene (s), Shanghai; Knight Templar (s), Cardiff; and Urbino (s), Hull.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Calder and Urbino entered the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Melpomene entered the dock yesterday.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports.—These sports will commence at 5 p.m., sharp, to-day, on the Maidan, behind Marine Lines. Programme as advertised on Monday last.

Association Football.—A practice game of the Rovers' F. C. will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, at 5-15. Sides will be chosen on the ground.

Municipal Corporation.—There are already in the field three candidates for the vacancy in the local Municipal Corporation, Fort Ward, caused by the death of Mr. J. R. Duxbury, namely, Messrs. Eknath Raghunath Khote, Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, and Goverdhandas Khatao Makunjee.

Theft of Jewellery.—Mr. Wilkins, third officer on board the s. s. Clive, has made a report to the police that while his kit was being removed from board the steamer to the European General Hospital, on the 15th inst., some one stole a set of gold studs, a gold pin, one gold signet ring, and a pair of silver links, of the collective value of £8.

A Slave brought to Bombay.—Captain Lovett, of the s. s. Calder, last Monday, brought to Bombay a negro boy, about nine years of age, from Muscat. The Captain handed him over to the police authorities, together with certain letters from the Consul at Muscat, to the Police Commissioner, Bombay, and also from the Sultan of Muscat, stating that the boy had been a slave. He has now been detained at the Byculla police station.

A Kirtan in Honour of India's M.P.—A Hari Kirtan, in honour of the election of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji, as a member of the Imperial Parliament, will be held next Friday, the 22nd inst., at 5-30 p.m., in Shri Ramchanderji Temple of Sett Chabildas Lallubhai. A public worship will be offered for the long life of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji, when Pandit Shri Purshottam Bhugvanji will preach. Hindoos are requested to be present on the occasion.

Fatal fall from a Window.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, into the circumstances touching the death of a Hindoo boy, named Purshotam Runchore, about four years old, living with his father, a grain-dealer, on the second storey of a house at Broach Street. At about 5-30 o'clock last Monday evening the deceased mounted on a chair, near a window, to look out. He lost his balance and fell on the road, His skull was factured. He was taken in an unconscious state to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died immediately. The jury returned a verdict of death from the fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall out of a window.

CHEATING A RAJA.

Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Anna Sahib Powar was charged with cheating, preferred against him by Superintendent MacDermott. Subsequent to the prisoner's arrest the prosecuting officer came to learn that he was charged with cheating the Raja of Ramnad of a sum of Rs. 463. Mr. Little, the Government Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Spencer defended the accused.

James Powar, brother of the prisoner, was cross-examined by Mr. Little, and said accused was known as Jeysing Santajirao and other *aliases*. Witness believed the accused was agent to Messrs. C. Jost and Co., and S. Steffenaur and Co., but he did not know whether he was regularly appointed as such. The accused had a sum of Rs. 350 shortly before he was arrested, and handed over that amount to witness. Witness said he had no objection to produce that money at the next hearing.

Constable Barnett, who was called for the defence, spoke to asking the accused to accompany him to his superintendent. He said accused called a boy Rama Hurry, and handed him some ornaments and a cover, the contents of which he did not see. The boy received instructions to hand them to James Powar.

Rama Hurry said the cover contained Rs. 300. James Powar said the accused had given him that sum.

The accused in his defence said that it was customary for him to ask a remittance from his customers prior to despatching goods ordered. That could be proved from his printed letter form in which the words "order the remittance" were italicised. In the third para. of the form it was clearly stated the goods were to be sent to persons who would send him the remittance in advance.

Mr. Little, in summing up for the prosecution, said he thought if his Worship read the first three letters carefully he would come to no other conclusion than that the prosecutor had been deceived. If his Worship would take exhibit J, written by the prosecutor shortly after February 13th, he would see it read thus: "As per advice I got the value payable cover sent by you, addressed to his Highness from the Post Office. After paying Rs. 463 I opened it, and did not find a railway receipt of the goods within, but to my disappointment I found in it only a bill of several articles sent by you." That, continued Mr. Little, showed from the outset, whatever may have been the intention of the accused, that the man was deceived, and he (Mr. Little) thought he was intentionally deceived. The gist of the evidence of cheating related to the intention of the accused, and when considering the intention of a man it was necessary to consider the result of his actions. In the present case the accused had deceived those people. Here there was a man fraudulently obtaining money who was being sued here and there, &c., and was hopelessly involved. He was arrested only on the 9th April, and if he had no dishonest intentions he could have sent the goods between the 8th of February and April 9th. As regarded the ink it was curious there was no letter in the exhibits written to the Postmaster here. He would ask his Worship to compare the letter of February 18th with that of the next day, and what struck him as an extraordinary circumstance in the case was that the inks were quite different and the paper also. By the accused's letter of February 19th, it was apparent he wrote to the Post Office in Bombay, and asked them to keep his post over, thereby showing he was coming to Bombay immediately. If he did that, what was the occasion for him to come to Bombay? And if he was coming to Bombay immediately, why should he send his clerk with Rs. 350? All those circumstances went to show what the intention of the accused was. Why did the defence not show the money? From the evidence it was quite clear that the accused intended the Raja of Ramnad to believe there was a railway receipt in that letter. And he (Mr. Little) thought it was clear from the knowledge they had of native gentlemen they would not be likely to part with their money until they had got their goods.

The case was adjourned.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Service will be held on board the s. s. Emir, in the Victoria Dock, this evening, at 7-30, Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

Mr. Hayter's official report draws attention to the facts that in every one of the Australasian colonies the State system of education is now compulsory and undenominational or secular. Western Australia, however, grants some assistance to private denominational schools. Public instruction is free in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand; but fees are charged in the other colonies, although they are partially or entirely remitted in cases where the parents are unable to pay them. The prescribed school age varies. In Victoria, it is from 6 to 13 years; in New South Wales and Western Australia, from 6 to 14; in Queensland, from 6 to 12; in south Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, from 7 to 13. In proportion to population, the average attendance at State schools is largest in New Zealand, where, however, the proportion is swelled by Maori children being included among the scholars, whereas they are not included in the population. Victoria stands above any of the other colonies. Tasmania stands at the bottom of the list. This, however, it is suggested, may be explained by the circumstance that in this colony the proportion of children to the population is smaller than in the others.

CRICKET.

PARSEE GYMKHANA *VS.* THE PROPRIETARY CRICKET CLUB.

This match was played on Sunday last, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, and ended in a victory for the former by 48 runs. The Proprietary having won the toss went in first and scored 58 runs, towards which Writer and Wadia contributed 23 and 11 runs, respectively. M. Kanga and R. Mody bowled splendidly for the Gymkhana. The Parsee Gymkhana scored 106 runs, towards which Spencer, Powvalla, and Mody contributed 34, 19, and 13 runs, respectively. Writer and Bapasola bowled well for the Proprietary. The Proprietary scored 34 runs for 3 wickets down in their second innings.

PROPRIETARY CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
M H Sanjana, c Powvalla, b Mody	0	b Mody	0
Kirtikar, c Cooper, b Mody	1	b Kanga	7
D B Tapia, c Bamji, b Kanga	0	did not bat	
R Reporter, l-b-w, b Mody	0	not out	4
N C Bapasola, c and b Kanga	5	did not bat	
D N Writer, c and b Mody	23		
S M Motisha, st Cooper, b Kanga	7	c Subst, b Powvalla	18
M R Wadia, not out	11	not out	3
J E Reporter, l-b-w, b Kanga	2	did not bat	
P N Secretary, c Bamji, b Kanga	5		
R Jasavalla, c Spencer, b Kanga	0		
Extras	4	Extras	2
Total	58	Total	34

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
First Innings.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
R E Mody	75	5	28	4
M D Kanga	74	4	26	6

PARSEE GYMKHANA.
First Innings.

E M Davur, c and b Writer	7
P D Kanga, c and b Bapasola	4
R D Cooper, b Bapasola	0
D D Kanga, c Kirtikar, b Bapasola	0
S B Spencer, b Writer	34
M D Kanga, c Motisha, b Wadia	8
R E Mody, c and b Writer	13
K E Bamji, b Bapasola	1
J S Banajee, c Wadia, b Writer	2
D D Powvalla, s Wadia, b Bapasola	19
J M Divecha, not out	5
Extras	13
Total	106

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
First Innings.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
N C Bapasola	56	0	36	4
D N Writer	85	5	31	5
D B Tapia	10	0	9	0
M R Wadia	20	0	17	1

PARSEE GYMKHANA *VS.* GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

This match was played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, on Saturday last, resulting in a victory for the former by 24 runs. Gymkhana went in first and scored 104 runs, towards which Mr. Spencer contributed 48 runs. Medical College scored 80 runs. Mr. Powvalla bowled very well for the Gymkhana; taking 7 wickets for 21 runs only. Gymkhana scored 36 runs for 3 wickets down in the second innings:—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
E N Davur, c Parrot, b Simpson	9	not out	17
K E Bamji, c Gazdar, b Simpson	8	did not bat	
D M Dastur, b Simpson	4	c Gazdar, b Parrot	3
S B Spencer, b Netscher	48	not out	7
R D Cooper, b Netscher	13	did not bat	
M D Karanjia, b Netscher	12	c Kelly, b Netscher	1
D D Powvalla, b Parrot	1	run out	0
J C Lalkaka, c and b Parrot	1	did not bat	
D K Kharas, b Parrot	1		
J M Doctor, run out	1		
B M Gundevia, not out	2		
Extras	4	Extras	8
Total	104	Total	36

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
W Parrot	50	0	24	3
Simpson	40	0	32	3
Netscher	31	1	22	3
Chubb	20	0	12	0
Gazdar	10	0	10	0

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.
1st Innings.

A C Kelly, b Davur	19
A James, b Powvalla	16
Mody, st Cooper, b Spencer	13
W Netscher, c Bamji, b Powvalla	7
Parrot, c Gandevia, b Powvalla	11
D Gazdar, b Powvalla	0
Simpson, not out	4
Chubb, c Kharas, b Spencer	0
Chittle, c Dastur, b Powvalla	2
Lambert, st Cooper, b Powvalla	2
Chonker, b Powvalla	0
Extras	6
Total	80

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Powvalla	69	3	21	7
Spencer	45	3	15	2
Davur	50	2	27	1
Cooper	20	1	6	0
Lalcaca	15	1	5	0

ELPHINSTONE C. CLUB *VS.* LIBERAL C. CLUB.

This match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday, the 17th instant. The game had to be stopped at an early hour in the afternoon on account of rain. The following is the full score and analysis:—

ELPHINSTONE C. CLUB.
First Innings.

Machliwala, b and c Madon	18
N G Jayker, c Kharas, b Barucha	21
M K Vajifdar, c Nulla, b Madon	7
D E Modi, b Kharas	8
N R Bhaya, run out	0
C M Patel, b Kharas	6
D H Daruvala, not out	31
B K Rao, c Kharas, b Bharucha	2
S P Ponchkhanavala, l-b-w Doctor	0
S P Servai, b Doctor	3
N H Chinoy, b Khambata	7
Extras	16
Total	119

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Doctor	40	1	26	2
Madon	40	2	15	2
Bharucha	85	2	26	2
Talyarkhan	10	...	11	...
Kharas	40	...	23	2
Khambatta	5	...	2	1

LIBERAL C. CLUB.
1st Innings.

B Daruvala, c Patel, b Bhaya	2
K C Kharas, b Chinoy	2
K D Khambatta B Chinoy	6
E N Kanjia, b Bhaya	3
A B Barucha, not out	8
Talyarkhan, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	27

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Bhaya	30	...	13	2
Chinoy	30	3	8	2

MARINE BATTALION C. CLUB *VS.* Y. M. C. A. C. CLUB.

A cricket match between these Clubs was played on Saturday, the 16th, on the ground of the latter. The Marine Battalion secured 65 runs, but the Y. M. C. A. team ran up to a total of 109 runs, thus winning the match by 44 runs. For the Marine Battalion Sherekhan Khanmeter and Lieutenant Carnegy did good service in batting; and Sherekhan bowled well. For the Y. M. C. A. eleven Boileau, H. Harrington, Winkler, H. J. Clark, and George got into double figures, and F. Clark bowled well, securing six wickets for twenty-eight runs. It may be mentioned that the Y. M. C. A. team will play the Poona Gymkhana, at Poona, on Saturday, and Monday, the 23rd and 25th instant, respectively. The following are the scores of the match played on Saturday:—

MARINE BATTALION.

Khanmehter, c and b F J Clark	17
Shaik Ebrahim, b F J Clark	1
Lieut Carnegy, b F J Clark	15
Goonak, b F J Clark	0
Sherekhan, c James, b Hildreth	26
Surgn-Major Burroughs, c F J Clark, b H J Clark	1
Shewram Mehter, run out	0
Kalnak, b F J Clark	1
Pandnak, run out	0
Gopnak, b F J Clark	1
Col Forgett, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	65

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
F J Clark	80	28	5	6
E James	35	29	4	0
H J Clark	40	17	1	1
R W Boileau	15	3	2	0
P Hildreth	15	5	2	1

Y. M. C. A.

F J Clark, c and b Khanmehter	0
E James, l-b-w Khanmehter	8
H J Clark, st Shewram Mehter, b Sherekhan	15
W B Leggett, c Shewram Mehter, b Sherekhan	1
W B George, b Khanmehter	10
H E Harrington, c Col Forgett, b Sherekhan	18
R W Boileau, b Sherekhan	22
H Winkler, not out	18
O Roberts, st Carnegy, b Sherekhan	6
P Hildreth, c Shaik Ebrahim, b Sherekhan	0
A N O'Brien, b Shaik Ebrahim	3
Extras	8
Total	109

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Khanmehter	80	47	2	3
Shaik Ebrahim	31	14	0	1
Sherekhan	70	35	1	6
Lieut Carnegy	20	5	2	0

MUNICIPAL C.C. *VS.* P. AND O. C. C.

The second eleven of the Municipal cricket club played the return match with the P. and O. cricket club last Saturday on the Cooperage ground. The latter club having won the toss elected to bat, and sent Sheffield and Rendall to face the bowling of Sittaram and Rowbottom. By steady playing they sent the score up to 15, when the first wicket fell. Maclean, who filled the vacancy, contributed 12 on his own account, and before the second wicket fell the score has reached 35. A change was then made in the bowling, which had a disastrous effect. When the next wicket was taken an extra 9 had been added to the total and the next four contributed on an average only 1 per wicket. After two hours' playing the batsman retired having made a total of 67 runs. It was anticipated that their defeat was almost a certainty, and this expectation would have been realised except that the rain deprived the Municipal club of the full advantage of the time which remained for them to make up a sufficient number of runs to ensure success. Bhende and Sittaram, who elected to bat of first, scored between themselves 8 and 25, and Rowbottom, who followed Bhende, contributed 12 before he was bowled. Tomlinson followed and added 7, and Lilly who was next in, had made 8, when time was called. The second eleven of the Municipal cricket have apparently developed rapidly, and, judging from the manner of their play on the last two occasions, it seems pretty certain that they have among them some fairly good players. The game ended in a draw in favour of the Municipal team.

The following are the scores:—

P. AND O. C. C.

R A Sheffield, b Sittaram	4
J Kendall, c Divecha, b Sittaram	17
R Maclean, c Divecha, b Sittaram	12
F Burne, c Michael, b Divecha	7
A J Snell, b Divecha	0
Hopkins, b Sittaram	0
Duran, b Sittaram	1
Kelly, b Sittaram	3
Bowack, b Rowbottom	7
Oliell, b Rowbottom	3
Burnett, not out	0
Extras	13
	67

MUNICIPAL C. C.

B Bhende, b Randell	8
N Sittaram, not out	25
S Tomlinson, b Burne	7
A Rowbottom, b Burne	12
H Lilly, not out	8
L Michael	did not bat
P E Seervai	
Nanavati	
Katrack	
Moreshwar	
Extras	2
Total	62

MUNICIPAL C. C. VS. ORDNANCE C. C.

An eleven of the Municipal cricket club played a match last Saturday with the Ordnance cricket club, and had the home team declared their innings at a close at an earlier hour than they did they would have won the match instead of it being a draw in their favour. For the Municipal team Patell and Dorabjee played very well, the former contributing 56 while the latter 15. Pochkhanawalla who was third to bat, added 9 more to the total, and with Daruvalla's 6 and Hale's 2 and Kaka's 1 and 4 extras the innings were declared at a close with 93 runs for 5 wickets. The Ordnance then went in and 4 wickets had fallen for 14 runs, when time was called. The following are the scores:—

MUNICIPAL C. C.

Hale, b Greahy	2
Dorabjee Hirjeebhoy, b Kendall	15
C M Patel, run out	56
S M Kaka, b Rendall	1
Pochkhanawalla, b Kendall	9
Daruwalla, not out	6
Dattaram Pundlik	did not bat.
J Desmier	
Karanjia	
Kerson Premji	
Dhondy	
Extras	4
Total	93

ORDNANCE C. C.

Beaumont, b Hale	3
Greahy, c and b Hale	5
Rustomjee, not out	6
Taylor, b Kaka	0
Kendall, b Kaka	0
Total	14

Y. M. C. A. C. C. *vs.* B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

A match was played on the Cooperage, on Saturday between the Y. M. C. A. 2nd XI. and the B. B. and C. I. Railway C. Club, and resulted in a win for the former by nine runs. For the Y. M. C. A., E. and J. Waller played well, and for the B. B. and C. I. Tittle and Davern. The following are the full scores, and bowling analysis:—

Y. M. C. A. A. C.

A J Cooper, b Mackeson	1
C H Butler, b H Collins	0
J Allan, c Cockman, b Mackeson	2
A F Harrington, run out	0
M Cohen, b Collins	7
J Waller, c Powers, b Cockman	17
E Sands, run out	2
K Waller, c Nash, b Powers	17
D Holden, c Printer, b Makeson	1
E Ward, b Mackeson	0
F L McAfee, not out	3
Extras	5
Total	55

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
H Collins	35	15	2	2
W Mackeson	50	21	2	4
Powers	55	14	2	2

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY C. C.

W Mackeson, c and b Cohen	6
Cockman, b Cohen	0
H Collins, b Cohen	0
Printer, b Allan	4
A E Tittle, c and b Holden	14
A C Owen, c Ward, b Allan	0
T T Wright, c Holden, b Cohen	0
Davern, b Holden	13
Powers, l-b-w Holden	0
E T Robinson, not out	5
T H Nash, l-b-w Holden	0
Extras	4
Total	46

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
M Cohen	45	12	1	4
J Allan	45	20	2	2
D Holden	10	7	0	4
A F Harrington	10	3	1	0

THE RALLI BROTHERS C. C. *vs.* THE COLABA GARRISON C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade on Saturday last and resulted in an easy victory for the former. Subjoined are the full scores:—

RALLI BROTHERS C. C.

Mathuradas, c Coetlogan, b Clench	17
Nicholson, b Donaldson	11
Chonker, run out	8
Gagrat, b Rogers	30
Bapasola, b Clench	10
Walsh, b Rogers	3
Machliwala, b Rogers	0
Writer, c Walpole, b Rogers	6
Mistri, not out	9
Rogers, b Clench	0
Hussey, b Donaldson	17
Extras	11
Total	112

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Donaldson	41	3	22	2
Reide	45	1	10	0
Hunt	20	1	22	0
Clench	55	3	25	3
Rogers	40	1	22	4

COLABA GARRISON C. C.
1st Innings.

Donaldson, b Gagrat	10
Walpole, b Writer	0
Eliott, b Gagrat	1
Rogers, b Writer	3
Morris, b Writer	0
Hunt, b Gagrat	0
Coetlogan, b Gagrat	0
Reide, b Gagrat	0
Clench, c Rogers, b Writer	2
Parry, not out	0
Desnall, b Gagrat	0
Extras	6
Total	22

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Writer	45	6	5	4
Gagrat	44	4	11	6

A COMING MATCH.

A cricket match between "The Athornans" and the "Behdins" will be played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, under the auspices of the Parsee Gymkhana, on Saturday and Sunday next. The game will begin on Saturday, at 2-30 p. m., and will be resumed on Sunday, at 9-30 a. m. A large gathering is expected to witness this interesting match, in which all the best Parsee cricketers have been selected to play. Two special tents will be pitched by the Parsee Gymkhana for the accommodation of the spectators, and benches will be provided outside the tents. Those cricket clubs desiring to have their own tents pitched are requested to apply to the hon. secretary for cricket, Parsee Gymkhana, for sites. The following have been selected to play:—

Athornans:—P. D. Kanga (capt.), M. D. Kanga, D. D. Kanga, R. E. Mody, D. E. Mody, R. M. Reporter, Mobedjee, K. H. Judge, C. D. Khambatta, S. P. Pochkhanavalla, and D. C. Pundole or Madon. Khan Saheb M. H. Vajifdar (umpire) and K. E. Bamji (scorer).

Behdins:—R. D. Cooper (capt). B. D. Gagrat, N. C. Bapasola, D. M. Writer, D. F. Dubash, B. C. Machlivalla, C. M. Patel, S. B. Spencer, K. M. Mehta, D. C. Daruvalla, and R. D. Ayrton. D. B. Tapia (umpire) and J. M. Divecha (scorer).

INDIAN PATENTS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed during the week ending 9th July:—Edward Sydney Luard, Acting Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, for the production of gas from oily refuse. Elizabeth Phillips Furrior, of No. 4, Upper Bedford Place, Russel Square, in the county of Middlesex England, for improvements in bed pans, commodes and other like articles. Edward Hugh Moss, of North Ferrily Brough, in the County of Yorkshire, England, Gentleman, for a combined letter sheet and envelope. Daniel Whitney Houghton, Merchant and Importer, of No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, in the City of Bombay, India, for a desiccating box or chest for the prevention of wearing apparel or other articles of value from damp or atmospheric deterioration.

Specifications of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act 1888.—James Townsley Pearson, of Burnley, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineer, for improved means of and apparatus for, humidifying fibrous substances, Tom Sayers, of "Temple Bar" Hotel, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, in the Empire of India, Hotel Proprietor, for improvements in railway joint-chairs. Albany Washington Carr, Clerk, of Brentford, County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in tobacco pipes. John Edward Vaughan Foss, Surgeon-Major, Medical Staff of London, County of London, England, for a new or improved medicinal preparation for the cure of sea-sickness. Robert Melville Scott, of Balmain, near Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Australia, Contractor, for improvements in the method of, and apparatus for, removing harbour and river bars and shoals and subaqueous sand-banks and other deposits of a like nature, and preventing the formation of the same; for deepening and widening rivers and cutting and clearing canals and like watercourses through sand clay, earth, and similar formations; and for maintaining a channel in rivers, canals, races, and other watercourses. John Hodge, Chief Engineer of the River Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Bengal," for improved inside back stopper, principally applicable to inland steamers, vessels, flats, steam-launches, and the like. William Lawrence Foster, Gentleman, of Kensington, London, England, for a new or improved holder for the guards of carving forks; Edward Garlick, Architect, Indian Patent Stone Works, 6, Canal West Road, Sealdah, Calcutta, for a patent asphalt. Alexander Adam, of 6, Windsor Street, Edinburgh, in the County of Midlothian, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Volunteers, for improvements in, or relating to, targets. John Draper, Chemist, of 38th Street, above 5th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, United States of America, but at present residing at 4, Albany Street, Kelvinside Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, for improvements in the mode of preventing scales or incrustations in steam-boilers.

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V. of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions:—August Graemiger, Chemist, a Citizen of the Republic of Switzerland, at present residing at 4, Corporation Street, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Kingdom of Great Britain, for processes and apparatus for dyeing, scouring, bleaching and otherwise treating yarn in caps; William Alfred Gibbs, of Gilwell Park, Sewardstone, in the County of Essex, England, Esquire, for improvements in, and connected with, furnaces and apparatus for the production of hot air drying and other purposes.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Calder, 400 tons, Captain J Lovell, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 28 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Melpomene, 1,848 tons, Captain A Mitis, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

The s s Urbino, 1,543 tons, Captain F Kerr, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull (15th June), with a general cargo, Mr G Stanislaides as cabin and 1 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Campbell Johnstone, Mr Ingle, Mr Smootes and 60 deck.

The s s Kt Templar, [illegible] tons, Captain W W Pain, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff 25th June), with a cargo of 5,137 tons coal and the following passengers:—Mrs Acton, Mrs C Barry and two children and Mr McAlpine. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—July 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Calder	400	Lovell	C	B & P S N Co
” Cy of Dundee	2612	Halley	D	Sir C Forbes & Co
” Ibo	1533	DaCosta	G	Visram Ebrahim
H M I M S Magdala			H J	Government
S.S. Brindisi	2129	Street	M	P & O S N Co
” Mashona	1781	Dawdy	N	F Muir & Co
” Caradale	2269	Dickman	O	W & A Graham & Co
” York	2112	Smith	P	Captain
” Kapurthala	671	Livingstone	Q	M Mackenzie & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Persia	2517	Hutchison	2	W & A Graham & Co
” D. Balduino	3044	Gavino	3	F Branchi
” Assam	1611	Browne	5	P & O Co
” Nizam	1615	Langbourne	6	P & O S N Co
” Wistow Hall	2257	Barclay	8	E Bates & Co
” Aston Hall	2254	McFee	12	E Bates & Co
” Emir	2620	Robson	13	K. Nixon & Co.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi, July 16.
	Calder (s)	Lovell	Busreh, July 4.
	Melpomene (s)	Mitis	Shanghai, June 18.
	Knight Templar (s)	Pain	Cardiff, June 25.
	Urbino (s)	Kerr	Hull, June 15.

The Steamer Kapurthala, Captain Livingstone, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Urbino for Hull via Karachi.
” Melpomene for Trieste, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals.				Departures.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To
April.					
2	B Tower	Purse	Cardiff		
May.					
19	Cossack H. M's	Cross	Perim, &c.		
June.					
29	Verax	McDowell	Cardiff		
30	Mayo I G	Fenny	Somali Coast		
July.					
1	Etoile (Fch. gun boat)	De Carfort	Obock		
	Assam	Browne	Bombay	11	Bombay
2	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	7	Hodeida
3	Meyun	Wilson	Berbera	4	Berbera
4	Prinses Wilhelmina	Turfboer	Batavia		Amsterdam
	Peninsular	Loggins	London		Bombay
5	Sydney	Delacroix	China	5	Marseilles
	Austral	Duke	Sydney		London
	Chusan	Thompson	London		Calcutta
	D Balduino	Cruciani	Genoa	6	Bombay
6	M Colonna	Camir	Mussowa	7	Mussowa
	Singapore	Parodi	Bombay	6	Genoa
	Isla de Panay	Baste	Liverpool		Manilla
7	Yarra	Manbeuge	Marseilles	7	China
	Hodeidah	M Camal	Mussowa	9	RedSeaPorts.
	Thames	Seaton	Bombay	7	London
	Reide Portugal	Pinheiro	Lisbon	8	Zanzibar
8	Caxo	Ward	Singapore		Port Said F O
	Dragoman	Pole	Cardiff		
	Tuna	Peters	Somali Coast	11	Somali Coast
	Amphitrite	Vedos	Bombay	9	Trieste
9	Afghan	Golding	London		Bombay
	W City	Rowe	Rangoon		Port Said F O
	Naderi	McAlister	Bombay		Jeddah
	Meyun	Wilson	Berbera		
	B Elibank	Perry	Calcutta		Beyroot
	A Brothers	Hill	Calcutta	10	Port Said F O
10	Trewellard	Beckerleg	Bombay		Liverpool
	Ava	Benois	Zanzibar		Marseilles
	Mount Tabor	Munro	Calcutta		
11	Tara	Stevenson	London	11	Brisbane

Aden, 11th July 1892.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 19.

From Liverpool.

City of Dundee s—2 cases tobacco, Hormusjee Aderjee; 139 cases candles, A Heptoolabhoy; 4 cases printing ink, N Cumroodin; 4 cases biscuits, H A Hormusjee.
Persia s—9 bales printing paper, S A S Dawood.

From London.

Peninsular s—9 cases tobacco, Heerjeebhoy Maneckjee; 6 packages cheese, &c, Phillips and Co; 20 cases glass beads, A Noorbhoy.

From Hamburg.

Braunfels s—7 bales paper, Choonilal Bhogilal
Ganges s—7 casks clocks, Chunilal Chagalal.

From Genoa.

D Balduino s—14 cases marble slabs, Dewjee Canjee and Co; 26 barrels lead-shot, Bhaisett and Co; 20 casks lead-shot, E Mahomedally and Co.

From Trieste.

Amphitrite s—5 cases stationery Hussonally Abdoolally.
Berenice s—6 cases provision, Heerjeebhai Maneckjee.

From Venice.

R Rubbattino s—10 cases glass beads, A Noorbhoy.
Amphitrite s—19 cases glass beads, M Essoofbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 19.

For Liverpool.

Persia s—750 bales wool, Goculdas Toolsidas; 51 bales woollen rags, N Gungajee; 1,050 cwts linseed, Napoo Nensee and Co; 64 bales wool, Radha Kurson Begraj; 67 bales wool, Carsondas Moorjee; 26 bales cotton waste, B Ruttonjee.

For Hull.

Urbino s—501 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

For Trieste.

Melpomene s—110 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 165 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 9 cwts procock feathers, A Ahmed.

For Odessa.

Melpomene s—2,000 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 550 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Naples.

D Balduino s—4,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

For Venice.

Melpomene s—1,000½ cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Calcutta.

Landaura s—290 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

For Hongkong.

Nizam s—375 cwts onions, The Onion Co; 100 bales cotton, C Ebram and Co; 57 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 50 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 50 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 38 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co; 58 chests opium, The P and O Co; 250 cwts onions, Nanabhai Framjee; 100 bales twist, T Mooljee; 25 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co.

For Shanghai.

Nizam s—50 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers; 154 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 208 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 100 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 75 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co; 100 bales twist, F Pestonjee; 100 bales twist, T Mooljee.

For Kobe.

Nizam s—245 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 104 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Tata and Co.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	33 80	26 77	27 61	27 78
Tuesday, July 19	0 9	0 15	0 26	0 22
Total	33 89	26 92	27 87	28 00
Total fall to 19th July, 1891	44 65	34 78	33 64	30 33
Total fall to 19th July, 1890	41 76	46 85	41 97	35 61

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH OF JULY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st July to date.	Variation, 1st July to date.
Delhi	29·557	Calm	3	87·0	78·6	91	1·35	4·61	—5·91
Agra	29·535	N W	3	83·0	76·4	94	0·86	3·78	—6·58
Cawnpore	29·540	N W	2	89·5	76·5	95	1·65	9·28	..
Allahabad	29·479	W S W	4	90·9	78·7	97	1·44	9·72	—1·12
Jhansi	29·542	N W	3	82·5	76·2	93	2·00	8·49	—3·90
Jacobabad	29·488	S E	8	109·8	83·6	68	...	1·72	+0·91
Karachi	29·518	W S W	14	86·0	81·7	48	...	9·10	+7·06
Ajmere	29·588	W	13	92·2	77·6	76	...	3·00	—5·21
Deesa	29·604	S S E	19	92·2	77·7	81	...	8·58	+0·67
Rajkot	29·613	W S W	15	90·9	76·6	81	...	9·30	—5·22
Veraval	29·648	W S W	11	85·5	81·2	83	...	5·38	..
Neemuch	29·607	W	16	86·8	75·6	72	...	7·74	—1·94
Indore	29·657	W	6	80·5	70·1	94	0·59	10·20	—3·14
Saugor	29·559	W S W	10	78·3	73·6	93	0·02	14·34	—0·52
Jubbulpore	29·617	W S W	8	81·9	74·1	90	0·54	18·49	—3·15
Hoshangabad	29·631	W	7	76·8	74·2	98	2·86	16·37	—3·97
Khandwa	29·659	W	8	83·2	77·3	93	0·09	10·22	—2·30
Raipur	29·638	S W	18	79·5	73·6	92	0·19	18·68	—3·25
Nagpur	29·662	S W	14	81·4	73·4	92	2·27	11·49	—6·58
Amraoti	29·680	W	10	83·3	72·8	88	4·00	16·22	+0·99
Akola	29·691	N W	9	87·0	73·2	91	1·98	19·03	+5·10
Surat	29·651	S W	F	87·0	80·1	89	..	33·29	+14·25
Malegaon	29·691	W S W	15	88·4	74·6	69	...	7·12	—1·88
Bombay	29·751	W S W	24	82·6	79·0	88	0·14	28·94	—12·83
Poona	29·766	W	17	77·8	70·9	93	0·29	17·37	+8·37
Sholapur	29·783	W S W	18	86·7	72·0	93	0·06	9·35	+0·97
Ratnagiri	29·787	S W	20	82·3	76·4	91	1·04	61·01	+5·77
Belgaum	29·825	W S W	[illegible]	72·3	67·8	93	2·75	19·02	—0·91
Goa	29·857	N W	12	84·1	76·4	95	0·69	52·61	...
Karwar	29·871	S W	8	81·7	75·2	88	0·91	53·33	—11·71
Mangalore	29·928	S W	4	83·3	73·4	87	1·00	40·51	—29·30
Calicut	29·982	S S W	8	85·2	76·1	87	0·19	44·27	—9·43
Cochin	29·997	S S E	L	85·7	73·2	87	0·34	43·88	—0·36
Bangalore	29·951	S S W	11	80·2	66·0	85	...	6·20	—9·73
Secunderabad	29·781	W S W	15	80·1	71·4	77	0·09	10·09	+0·63
Masuliptm.	29·789	W N W	11	88·5	79·1	83	0·05	10·06	+0·99
Bellary	29·844	S W	14	88·4	76·9	72	...	6·26	+3·68
Cuddapah	29·840	S W	...	92·0	79·4	60	..	11·56	+6·61
Madras	29·871	S S W	11	95·7	83·6	66	..	7·88	+3·04
Coimbatore	29·934	S W	7	99·3	72·3	82	...	2·15	—0·27
Trichinopoly	29·921	W	14	99·1	78·8	57	...	3·81	+1·38
Negapatam	29·904	Calm	1	98·1	77·7	60	...	3·56	+0·89
Colombo(18)	29·985	W S W	11	85·0	79·5	75	...	7·28	—5·73
Colombo(19)	30·025	S W	9	86·5	79·0	73	...	7·28	—5·78

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. = 0·39 (35·53); E. G. H. = 0·26 (27·79); G. T. H. = 0·15 (26·92); C. P. = 0·14 (28·94).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen everywhere. The rise has been very rapid at Jacobabad, brisk to rapid in Gujarat, Central India, Berar and at Agra, Ajmere, Bombay, Calicut, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and generally moderate in other places. Readings are relatively high in Ceylon and low in the extreme north. Gradients are steep. Winds are south-easterly at Jacobabad, Deesa and Cochin, north-westerly at Masulipatam, Goa, Jhansi and Agra, and south-westerly in all other places. The force has been strong to a gale in several places. This morning, the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Calicut and Bombay, 22 at Ajmere, 20 at Neemuch, 18 at Rajkot, 16 at Goa, 14 at Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Amraoti, Ratnagiri and Secunderabad, and 12 at Karwar. The maximum temperature variations are irregular and small in all districts except at Jhansi, Delhi, Agra, Saugor, Hoshangabad and Secunderabad (6° to 9° below the average). The highest maximum was 110° at Jacobabad. The night temperature varies from the normal by small amounts only. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Bangalore (66°). Humidity has increased in many places and the skies are densely clouded in almost all districts. Rain has fallen on the Malabar Coast, in the Bombay Presidency (except at Surat and Malegaon), Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, the Punjab and at Indore, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. The principal amounts received are 4·00" at Amraoti, 2·86" at Hoshangabad, 2·75" at Belgaum, 2·27" at Nagpur, 2·00" at Jhansi, 1·98" at Akola, 1·35" at Delhi, 1·44" at Allahabad, 1·04" at Ratnagiri and 1·00" at Mangalore. Abnormals indicate the existence of a disturbance to the eastwards of Raipur or Allahabad and the weather seems to be very unsettled there. With this exception, there has been little or no change of any importance, and strongly marked monsoon conditions prevail on and off the West Coast and over nearly the whole country except Sind and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency where no rain is likely. In Gujarat, Central India and Rajputana, conditions for rain are not as favourable as they were yesterday.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, July 19.

The barometer has risen in all stations except at Gorakhpur, Benares, and Patna, where there is a slight fall. Rise has been very rapid in the Punjab, hence the gradients are less steep. Readings are highest in Ceylon and in the lowest portions of Sind, but relatively low over he Gangetic plain. A strong westerly wind prevails across the Peninsula and in central parts of the country, southerly winds over the Bay, and an irregular easterly wind along the line of the Himalayas. Force is strong at the head of the Bay and west coast. Temperature has fallen over the greater part of the country: briskly in North-West India. The mean temperature is low except in Sind, Rajputana, and the Peninsula. No rain has fallen in Sind and Guzerat and very little in Madras and Rajputana. Elsewhere the fall has been very general, and in places heavy rain promises to continue to fall generally.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Bungalow and Chawl and Buffaloes' Stable, at Bellasis Junction Road and 4 Cumbharwada Lane or Palow Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 224 of 1889.
Esmail Ebrahim and others..........................Plaintiffs.
vs.
Allabux Ebrahim and others ....Defendants.

By order of Esmail Khairaz, the receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to consent Decree passed herein on the 18th day of March 1891, Mr. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following undermentioned properties :—

Lot No. 2.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of fazandari ground with the bungalow, godowns with a chawl of 8 big shops standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Road Junction, outside the Fort of Bombay, opposite to Messrs. Treacher and Company's Shop, Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 3302, Street No. 2 1 (1) Street Bellasis Road, and containing by admeasurement 1711 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the north by the ground of Jew Jaberial, on the south by the Bellasis Junction Road, on the west partly by the ground of Jew Jaberial and partly by the ground of Hira Ukerda and on the East by the property of Hurjee Jamal.

And the above bangalow is let to Messrs. Treacher and Company, for lease of 20 years at the monthly rent of Rupees 100, and rent for chawl is Rs. 150 per month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Solicitors for the receiver, or to the undersigned auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, July 20, 1892. Auctioneer.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat Building (where the whole kit has been removed for sale) the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwook French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, fancy table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, one camera with lense on stand, one theodolite sewing machine, &c., &c., the property of C. STUART, Esq.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the foot of Grant Road Bridge, behind the late Mr. Nusserwanjee M. Petit's bungalow, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood grand square pianoforte by "Schiedmayer," in very good order, a handsome strong-built dog-cart by Stephens and Sons, with a Bay Arab horse and harness, very rich oil-paintings in gilt frame, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of W. BROWNE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Bomansha Jamsetjee Secretary—

1 gold ring set with brilliant.
1 half-hoop ring set with ruby and diamond.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

At 1-30 p. m.

1 powerful bay Arab horse 14-1, 9 years old, goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 handsome strong grey Arab galloway, aged, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong dog-cart on C spring.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, July 20, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KOOMBARWADA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the executrixes of the will of the late Thucker Lakhamsey Ookerda, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Hurjee Metha and Dayabhai Hurjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of May, 1889, and in the indenture of further charge, dated respectively, the 31st day of July, 1889, and 4th day of June, 1889, the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Koombarwada, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 323 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2958, new No. 9910, old Survey Nos. 195, 223, and 5, and new Survey No. 4937, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 7667, and Street Nos 206, 208, and bounded on the east by the Koombarwada Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Raja Ajoy, and on the south by the property of Daya Poonja, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE FALKLAND ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor. Pandurang Kondajee, the administrator of the property and credits of Kondajee Bunajee Gowlee, deceased, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of October, 1889, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement 999 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Falkland Road, without the Fort, in the city of Bombay, on the northern side of the said Falkland Road, and on the western side of Trimbuck Purshram Street, in the Registration sub-district of Fort (now Bombay), registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under foras freehold No. 4991, of quit and ground rent, and new survey Nos. 5531, and 553, respectively, standing in the name of Kondajee Bunajee, which said land is a portion of the aforesaid number of the Collector of Land Revenue together with the chawls and buildings standing thereon assessed under Municipal Nos. 25 and 26, and bounded on the east by Trimbuck Purshram Street, on the west by the property of E. Cooper, Esq., on the north by the property of Thucker, and on the south by the property of Kurrimjee Allibhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Nainsookdass Gunshamdass of Cawnpore.

903—860 3-4—2 bales 500 pieces of grey Dhoties, 40 inches 2-10 yards, ex s. s. Hispania.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 3RD BHŒWADA LANE, NEAR BHULESHWAR.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd August next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Jaikisondas Gungadas, the sole heir and legal representative of the late Bai Mancooverbai, widow of the late Gungadas Vijbookandas, the mortgagor, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Khoosaldas Bhugwandass, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of May 1869.

All that piece of fazendary ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of the 3rd Bhoewada lane in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 246 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 7 and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Purshotum Pranjeewandas, on the south by the house of Vijbookhan Atmaram, and on the west by the Bhœwada 3rd lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, July 20, 1892.

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Shirt Studs, Rs. 10, 15, and 20 per set. Sleeve Links, Rs. 25, 30, and 35. A complete set of Solitaires and Studs with one Diamond in the centre of each, Rs. 62.

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This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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No. 85, Beohoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 19.

WITH the exception of a decline of 5-16 per cent. in four per cent. Rupee Paper at £67; all the Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged in London yesterday. The price of Bar Silver also remained at last Friday's quotation of 39⅞d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was ⅞ cents cheaper at 86½ cents per oz. with demand Exchange in London unaltered at 4·88½ dollars. The New York Treasury bought 612,000 ounces of Silver yesterday at 87·15 to 87·20 cents per oz.

No further change is reported in the Wheat or Seed Market. Cotton in Liverpool closed easier last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull. The spot price of Mid.-Americans, how ever, remained at 3 15-16d. per lb.; and East Indians were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the nearest and most distant, and 3-64d. in the intermediate, positions, the extreme quotations being 3 51-64d. for July and July-August deliveries, and 3 15-16d. for November-December. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened yesterday, with prices ½ to ½d. per lb. lower. The number of bales offered is 25,000.

In New York, the price of ready Cotton remained at 7¼ cents per lb.; but September Futures were 7 points higher, at 7·19 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Posts were 1,000 bales; and the total figures for the present season now compare as follows with those of the two preceding years :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts	1,000	700	500
Two days' do.	3,000	2,400	1,300
Since 1st Sept., 1891 ...	7,026,000	6,875,100	5,745,500

Cotton has been quiet in tone and unchanged in value here to-day; but hardly anything has been done to test the market, the only purchase reported being that of 600 bales of Cuddie Ginned, at Rs. 181 per candy.

WHEAT has been steady at an advance of half-an-anna per cwt. all round, with a moderate export business passing. We quote this evening :—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 5	2	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„ 5	0	6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi............	„ 4	14	0	„
Red Delhi....................	„ 4	10	0	„
Hard Yellow..................	„ 5	1	0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4	12	0	„
Hard Red	„ 4	9	0	„

SEEDS.—Moderate transactions have also taken place for export in a steady market; but there has been no further change in rates of any kind.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday were as follows :—

Cotton....................................	1,385	bales.
Wheat....................................	17,167	cwts.
Linseed	6,191	„
Rapeseed	4,811	„
Gingelly..................................	1,039	„
Poppyseed................................	1,449	„
Groundnuts	1,049	„
Castorseed................................	3,393	„
Rice	1,337	„

FREIGHTS are quiet and without quotable change in rates; but no fresh business of importance has been transacted to-day in this market.

EXCHANGE opened weaker again at 1s. 3 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3⅛d. for Demand, at which there was again a fair enquiry, and rates receded another 1-32d.; while in Credits, at 1s. 3 9-32d. for three months' sight, nothing was offered, and the rate declined to 1s. 3¼d. at which a few transactions transpired; and the market closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.........	1s. 3 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight......	1s. 3 5-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3¼d.	„
Francs do.	1·60¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day, and rates for fours advanced to 106⅞ for cash., 106 9-16 for the settlement; and 106 5-16 for the August Account; but there were sellers on all lines at these quotations, and before closing the market gave way ⅛ per cent., leaving off at 106⅜ for Money; 4½ per Cents being called 106¼.

SHARES.—There has again been a little more doing in Cotton Mill Scrip, and Central India, Luckmidas, Manockji Petit, and Oriental, are Rs. 10 higher; while Colaba Land and Mill, and David, are Rs. 5 higher, at our revised quotations. Treacher & Co. are Rs. 10 lower.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Cable Mossamedes-Cape Town, interrupted.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 6 a.m., on the 22nd instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th July, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	18	9	18 p.m.	17	36
Teheran	19	12	10 p.m.	...	22
Suez......................	19	3	0 p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 19th July, 1892.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	54	...	1
„ Kurrachee	...	13	...	1
„ Madras	1	3	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 18th July, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·630
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·864
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·4
General Directions of Wind*	WSW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	·534
Fall of Rain	0·22
Total fall during month	15·59
„ year	29·00
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 19th July	0·13

* From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, JULY 18.

10 p.m.	81·0

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 19.

6 a.m.	80·8
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	82·3
6 p.m.	82·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARNDUFF—July 13, at 7, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of H W C Carnduff, C S, of a son.

JORDAN—July 8, at Sitapur, the wife of Charles J Jordan, Military Works Department, Rawal Pindi, of a daughter.

PHILLIPS—July 8, at Nuthia Gali, Punjab, the wife of Ivor Phillips, 5th Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DUHAN—GARDENER—July 4, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Sitapur, by the Revd D C Monroe, Joseph Richard Duhan, O & R Railway, to Alice E Gardener, late Lady Superintendent, S P G Girls' Orphanage, Cawnpore.

PARRY—BRODIE—July 1, at Murree, by special license, by the Revd H J Spence-Gray, M A, Chaplain, William Parry (The Wiltshire Regiment), third son of the late J Chatwin Parry, to Hilda Spottiswoode, third daughter of the late A Oswald Brodie.

DEATHS.

CLAIR-SMITH—July 11, at Hazaribagh, Dudley Charles, the infant son of Ernest and Ellen Clair-Smith.

SYMES—July 10, at Amritsar, William Symes, Permanent Way Inspector, N-W Railway, Sirsawa, aged 58 years.

MANLEY—July 2, at Ranikhet, Ada Florence, the dearly loved child of Sergeant-Major G H Manley, R H A, and Annie his wife, age 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1892.

THE new House of Commons now numbers six hundred and sixty members, and only requires ten more to be fully constituted. Of the eight members returned on Monday one was an Irish Conservative Mr. H. L. Mulholland who stood for the northern division of Londonderry County. The only Unionist Liberal before the electors on that day, Colonel Cornwallis West, was defeated in the Vale of Clwyd, West Denbigh, by Mr. J. Herbert Roberts. Colonel Cornwallis West won the seat in 1885 by a majority of 1594, and in 1886 had a walk-over. The Liberal Unionists still number in the new House fifty which may have been increased by yesterday's polling to fifty-one. Four Liberals and three Nationalists were returned. The Liberals now number two hundred and seventy-two, and with seventy-seven Nationalists, have three hundred and forty-nine votes, while two hundred and sixty-one Conservatives, plus fifty Liberal-Unionists, have three hundred and eleven. The Liberal majority is, therefore, thirty-eight. Of the ten seats still to be filled, eight are Liberal or Nationalist, one Conservative, and one Liberal-Unionist. There is little room for a transfer of seats, so it may be taken that the Liberal majority will be forty-four. Whether that number constitutes a working majority, time will show. Professor Dicey, in an article contributed to the July number of the *Nineteenth Century*, stated that Mr. Gladstone would require "a working majority of twenty" to enable him to return to power. He entered into detail to show that it was well-nigh impossible that he could have so many, seeing that the Unionists had a majority of sixty-eight—Mr. Dicey put it at ninety-two, the majority obtained at the second reading of the Irish Local Government Bill. "A stern chase is a long chase," he wrote, and the chances were quite against the Liberals capturing so many seats, and in addition to secure sufficient to give them a majority of twenty. The purpose for which the article was written was to point out that if the Liberals won an election on the Home Rule issue, that measure would no longer be mainly associated with Mr. Gladstone, but would become an integral part of the Liberal policy. Mr. Dicey, therefore, besought all Unionists to recognise the importance of leaving no stone unturned to prevent the Liberals obtaining a working majority of twenty.

As we now see the Liberal majority will be forty-four, and the first question will naturally be what course the Ministry will take in the situation produced by the result of the General Elections. The telegram which we publish in another column states that Lord Salisbury had been a second time in conference with Her Majesty at Windsor, and it is said to be agreed between Her Majesty and the Prime Minister that the Ministers shall meet Parliament, when it is expected that Mr. Gladstone will move an amendment to the Address with a view to the defeat of the Cabinet. With regard to this statement, we must point out that it would be contrary to official tradition to state publicly what transpires in a conference between the Sovereign and the Prime Minister. The phraseology used of itself suggests doubt. It is not usual to speak of Her Majesty and her Minister "agreeing" to a particular course. The Minister advises the Queen in a political crisis, and takes Her Majesty's commands. The greatest reserve is imposed upon Ministers as to what passes on such an occasion. The time is not yet come to make any disclosure as to the course which Ministers may think it necessary to adopt when the final results of the Elections are officially announced. It is, however, worth mentioning in this connection that some weeks since the *Daily News* stated, in what appeared to be a semi-official paragraph, that it had been arranged between the two front benches that if the General Election placed the Government in a minority, they should remain in office and convene the new Parliament.

Now that the new House of Commons is virtually constituted, any light which can be thrown upon the question of its duration—which was precipitately raised even before the elections began—becomes useful. It has been assumed very generally that if the Liberals obtained a majority, small or large, they would be bound to introduce a Home Rule Bill which, if it passed the House of Commons, would be forthwith rejected by the House of Lords, and Parliament would be forthwith dissolved. The assumption is two-fold, first, that a Home Rule Bill would be at once submitted to Parliament, and, second, that when rejected by the House of Lords, a dissolution must follow. Mr. Gladstone, in his speech at Chester, stated distinctly that there would be no immediate dissolution whether the House of Commons rejected or passed a Home Rule Bill. "I tell you plainly," he stated, "that I never have admitted, and I never will admit, that the resistance of the House of Lords to a particular measure is a reason for a dissolution. The people are not to be worried and pestered with dissolutions at the will of the House of Lords." The audience heard with laughter and cheers, a further statement, the true significance of which probably have escaped them. "Such an event might be a reason for dealing with the House of Lords, it could not be a reason for a dissolution." He refused to believe that the House of Lords would sink so low in the abyss of folly as to place itself in the breach and defy the nation. He characterised as "all nonsense" the notion of another dissolution. He hinted, however, that something may be done to improve the registration of voters, and establish the principle of one man one vote. Against this view may be set Professor Dicey's declaration in the current *Contemporary Review* "that every resource of the constitution shall be employed—I will even say 'strained'—in order to compel another dissolution on a Home Rule Bill. Ultimately," he declares, "let the Opposition say what they will, the House of Lords has the power to compel a dissolution of Parliament." Whether the House of Lords would "strain" the constitution to compel another dissolution—or repeated dissolutions as appear to be contemplated by the learned Professor—may be doubted; but the real question is whether either of the political Parties will desire to return to the six millions of electors this year or the next in the expectation of improving on, or reversing the verdict just pronounced. It is obvious then that the chief of the majority in the new House of Commons does not regard a dissolution and a new appeal to the constituencies as desirable or necessary. It may be taken for granted that the Unionists who have lost fifty-two seats in the recent appeal to the country will not desire to tempt fortune again until there is evidence of a change of opinion in the constituencies. On both sides of the House, therefore, there will be a strong inclination to abstain from troubling the electors for some time to come.

WE published yesterday morning the interesting and suggestive speech of General Trevor, chairman of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, when presenting the report for the last half-year of 1891, to the meeting of the shareholders in London. In announcing the dividend for the half-year, the chairman had to explain that it was made up in part out of previous undivided earnings, the actual net receipts for the half-year having fallen short ten shillings per cent. over and above the guaranteed five per cent. on the capital. However, he prophesied, that in January, 1893, there would be an improvement, raising the dividend on the present year to £6 10s. on a capital of nearly nine millions sterling. Although the gross receipts showed an improvement, the net earnings were little beyond those of the previous year, and they had to be remitted to England in what General Trevor terms rightly enough "debased coinage." The rate of Exchange was worse than in the corresponding period of the year 1891, and the General prudently declined to venture on a prophecy as to what it may be next January. The loss by Exchange tells the more severely on the Company because all the coal used has to be imported from England, and is of course paid for in sterling. He might have added that the iron work for renewal of rolling stock and permanent way, has also to be bought in England, and paid for with a one and three-penny rupee. The closure of the line for a fortnight last year, while the breaches made by the floods in the monsoon were being repaired, caused a decrease in the earnings from passenger traffic. A more permanent cause of decrease is the transfer to the Indian Midland Railway of the carriage of the English mails to the north of India. On the Rajputana-Malwa metre-guage the diminution of postal traffic was fully made up by the improvement of the third-class passenger traffic. The earnings from the grain traffic were considerably augmented by the increased demand for Indian wheat in the European markets, and by the necessity of carrying grain from the south to Rajputana, which suffered from severe scarcity. The number of tons of wheat carried for the half-year amounted to 152,000, as against 45,000 tons in the same period in 1891. The increase of carriage for wheat and seeds amounted to eight and a-half lakhs to which is to be added a lakh and a half under other heads. The bad crops and low prices in Bombay caused a falling off of four and a-half lakhs under the head of cotton. The breaches on the line from floods and the failure of wells and tanks in Rajputana increased the working charges. The famine in Rajputana, however, increased the receipts, by the carriage of food-grains, to the extent of three lakhs and a half.

The report submitted to the directors for the half-year ending 31st December, 1891, affords satisfactory evidence of the prosperity of the Company's Line. The increase in the gross receipts compared with those of the same period in the year 1890 amounted to £52,199, while the increase in the expenditure was only £31,436. The percentage of expenses to receipts being reduced by 1·12 per cent. The increase was in goods traffic, there being, as mentioned above, a slight falling off in the passenger traffic on the main line. The number of passengers carried amounted to 5,300,000, of whom nearly 4,900,000 travelled third-class, and furnished £116,800 of the earnings from coaching-traffic, the total of which amounted to £165,575. The receipts from the first-class were only £4,700, a mere flea-bite as compared with the £12,000 from the second-class, and £32,000 from the intermediate, to say nothing of the third-class. Season tickets yielded a fair revenue, amounting to £18,400, the greater part of which was no doubt earned by the local line to Bandora. The goods traffic of the half-year amounted to 514,000 tons, an increase of 133,000 over the latter half of 1890. The receipts amounted to £313,700, being £53,500 in excess of those of 1890. The increase was, as we have said, wholly in wheat and other food-grains, cotton falling from thirteen thousand tons to six thousand. Sugar and jaggery fell from about twenty thousand tons to twelve thousand, the receipts on the carriage of food-grains and oil-seeds being little short of eight lakhs, while the falling off in cotton, sugar, and jaggery was less than two. The cost of maintenance was increased per mile from £151 in the previous year to £180 due to the damages by the flood during the monsoon, which interrupted the service of the line from the 27th July to the 9th August, causing loss of revenue as well as heavy expenditure for the repair of damages. To guard against the destructive effects of floods on the portions of the line which gave way, ampler provision has been made for the passage of the flood waters. The report strangely enough omits all mention of the measures taken to diminish the danger from floods in future years. Another omission is equally notable. No mention is made of the adaptation of the rolling stock on this, as on other Indian Railways, for military purposes. There are now fifteen ambulance third-class carriages on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway; some sixteen hundred covered goods waggons fit for carrying horses, &c., while over thirteen hundred open waggons, not specially built for military purposes, suitable for the carriage of military stores. It is the intention, we believe, to fit third and second-class carriages with rifle-racks for the convenience of troops. Many carriages on the G. I. P. and other Railways are already fitted with rifle-racks and wagons are being constructed for the conveyance of artillery.

The fact that under the orders of the Government of India, the rolling stock is being wisely adapted for military purposes on every railway in India and Burma gives a certain practical interest to General Trevor's statement that the Government of India in apportioning the expenditure they propose to incur under the head of railways, look first to the protection of the Indian Empire from Russian invasion. He complains that this policy is carried to such a length that it constitutes the chief of the impediments standing in the way of the extension of railways in this country. The first care of the Government being the military protection of the frontier they duplicate and even triplicate at enormous cost lines that do not pay the working expenses. It must be admitted that many crores have been expended on strategic railways which never can earn a dividend. The Zhob Valley railway may be added to the list at any moment—a line, which, when made, can only be kept in working order by running a train of empties each way once a week. General Trevor complains also of the preference given by the Government of India to the opening up of newly-acquired territory in Burma and the Shan States, where no European had set foot half-a-dozen years ago. The claims of neglected and distant provinces like Assam and the Northern Circars, and the protection of districts liable to drought also pre-occupy the Government which is able to set aside only a limited sum of money every year for railway purposes. While unable to undertake the building of railways themselves, General Trevor complains with good reason that they discourage private companies by reserving control not only of rates and fares, but over the methods of construction. They require that new lines shall be built for military purposes on the broad-guage, and in the most expensive manner, quite irrespective of traffic requirements and the prospect of a dividend. The general result is that the building of paying railways which would develop the resources of the country is discouraged, and the capital at the disposal of the State is sunk in military lines which can never pay and are absolutely useless for commercial purposes. General Trevor does good service in directing attention to this aspect of a most important question. Strategic railways have been built, utterly regardless of cost, while a miserable quarter of a million has not been forthcoming to link up two great systems of paying metre guage lines. There is a great deal of force in the recommendation of General Trevor that the Government of India should revert to the policy of their predecessors and give the preference to commercial and famine relief railways, allowing private Companies a free hand, and only indulging in the construction of military and exploratory railways when they have funds to spare. He gave some striking illustrations of the way things are mismanaged from his own experience as chairman of the Company which administers the Rajputana-Malwa metre guage line. A proposal to shorten the distance between Delhi and Bombay by fifty miles, and obtain an easier gradient and fewer curves at a cost of fifty lakhs was refused sanction by the Government, which would have run no pecuniary risk, and would have shared the profits. The Russian scare was on, and metre-guage railway being out of favour for military transport the scheme to improve the line for trade and revenue purposes was scarcely looked at. The Company proposed to extend the Rajputana-Malwa line from Delhi to Umballa and Kalka. No guarantee was asked for, and the required capital would have been raised by a private company. The first answer was that the extension was unnecessary, and the second that it should be on the standard guage, which would have added fifty per cent. to the cost. It was impossible to undertake the extension on such a condition for there was no possibility of its earning a dividend. A broad-guage railway has been built on the Government terms, by more venturesome people, and it shows a dividend of one pound nine shillings per cent. for the half-year. In the hands of the Bombay and Baroda Company, the same gross returns would have made the railway a great financial success, while the trade of the district which all comes to Bombay would have been saved a break of bulk at Delhi. The railway policy of the Government of India requires to be reconsidered.

MESSRS. LONGMAN announce a new Indian and Colonial Library of copyright works of fiction and general works of literature. A special feature of this series is that the volumes will contain as far as possible the same illustrations as the expensive editions for the home market. The first volume of the series is Rider Haggard's "Nada the Lily," which contains illustrations from the drawings of Mr. Charles Kerr. The letter-press, paper, and illustrations are alike good, the price is surprisingly moderate. The new works of the Indian and Colonial Library will be published simultaneously in England and in India. In addition to works of fiction, standard books of a more solid character are promised.

THE s.s. Bokhara, with the outward English mails of the 8th instant, left Aden for Bombay at 10 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at 5 p.m. on Sunday next.

WE are informed that Dr. E. F. Underwood has been asked to stand as a candidate for the vacancy in the Corporation caused by the death of Mr. J. R. Duxbury.

THE time having arrived for taking a survey of the several measures adopted for the relief of distress during the past season, the Government of Mysore has directed the Deputy Commissioners to submit, by the end of this month, a report regarding the operation of those measures in their districts. The statistics called for are up to the end of June, 1892.

TRAVELLERS to Simla at this season of the year, observes the *Saturday Evening Journal*, can look down without concern on the broad stream of the Gugger, and feel thankful that the Umballa-Kalka Railway is an accomplished fact. The old experience of waiting twenty-four hours under a tree with an elephant, and subsisting on *chupatties* and milk, forwarded by the thoughtful Dowlut Ram, will soon be a forgotten memory.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of Madras has notified that, on the occasion of military funerals of volunteer officers, a gun carriage with a team of horses will, when available, be provided.

AT the morning service at All Saints', Allahabad, on Sunday morning, the Rev. Brooke Deedes preached a *quasi*-political sermon, wherein he deprecated the return to power of the Liberals and exhorted every member of the Church, which, he said, was in danger, to pray that the present General Election would be in favour of the Conservatives. The prayers were already too late.

A NOVELTY at the Zoological Gardens is a specimen of the "angel fish," which has been placed in a tank along with a number of flounders. The habits of the fish suggest that it is an angel remarkably well disguised, for it is one of the most ferocious and bloodthirsty fishes extant. Small though the specimen at the Zoo is, it is quite possible that the tank where it lives may be the scene of a tragedy; for flounders and flat fish of various kinds are precisely the diet which this creature prefers. The fish has also received, for an equally inscrutable reason, the name of "monk fish." The best name of the many which it enjoys is shark ray. The creature is intermediate in its form between the flattened rays and the sharks.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The latest returns show that 261 Conservatives, 50 Unionists, 272 Liberals, 9 Parnellites, and 68 Anti-Parnellites have been elected.

The Conservatives have gained 16, the Unionists 8, and the Liberals 76 seats.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The following candidates have been elected :—

CONSERVATIVE.

H. L. Mulholland	N. Londonderry Co.

LIBERALS.

H. H. Cozens Hardy	N. Norfolk.
R. Hingley	N. Worcester.
J. Herbert Roberts(*)	Vale of Clwyd (West Denbigh).
Earl Compton	Barnsley (W. Riding S.)

NATIONALISTS.

P. J. Power	East Waterford.
S. Young	Cavan (E.)
J. F. McCarthy	Mid Tipperary.

(*) Defeating Colonel Cornwallis West, the Unionist candidate.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The following candidates have been elected :—

CONSERVATIVES.

S. Hoare	Norwich.
F. G. Banbury	Peckham.
H. S. King	Central Hull.

UNIONIST.

E. P. Wodehouse	Bath.

LIBERALS.

J. J. Colman	Norwich.
J. Lawrence Fane	East Leeds.
Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair	South Leeds.
Arthur H. Dyke Acland	Rotherham (West Riding S).

PARNELLITE.

Mr. Maguire	West Clare.

ANTI-PARNELLITES.

Mr. Sweetman	Wicklow (W).
D. Kilbride	Kerry (S).
E. Crean	Ossory (Queen's County).
B. Collery	Sligo (N).
P. J. O'Brien	Tipperary (N).
D. Sheehy	Galway (S).
E. F. V. Knox	Cavan (W).

(Above returns should have been given before but were accidentally overlooked.)

LORD SALISBURY AT WINDSOR.

INTENTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, JULY 19.

It is stated that the Queen and Lord Salisbury have agreed that the Ministers shall meet the new Parliament, when it is probable Mr. Gladstone will move an amendment to the Address in order to force the Government to resign.

A CRICKET TEAM FOR INDIA.

Lord Hawke will take an amateur cricket team to India, and sails on the 14th October next.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

Advices from Tangier state that the Sultan of Morocco, at the last moment, refused to sign the treaty drawn up by Colonel Sir Euan Smith which was purely of a commercial nature, placing all foreign nations on an equal footing in the Sultan's dominions. The Sultan then offered Sir Euan £30,000 sterling to accept a fresh treaty, and Sir Euan thereupon broke off the negotiations and quitted Fez on the 12th inst.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. Thos. Cook, the founder of Messrs. Cook and Sons Tourist Agency.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bokhara, with the outward English mails of the 8th inst., left here for Bombay, at 10 a.m., to-day.

ABANDONMENT OF MANGALORE AS A MILITARY STATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 19.

The approval and sanction of the Government of India on the recommendation of the Madras Government has been sought to abandon Mangalore as a military station, on the withdrawal during the approaching relief season of the 7th Madras Infantry, now garrisoning it. The Madras military authorities think that the regiment could be more usefully employed elsewhere, and it is urged Mangalore could be more easily garrisoned by a detachment of the Bombay troops.

TRANS-FRONTIER NEWS.

RISING IN WAZIRISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 19.

A report received from the Gomal Pass states that the Waziri raiders have killed three men of the Zhob Valley levy, near Kajuri Kuch ; two other sowars, carrying post-bags, were also attacked in British territory, east of Zhob Valley. These Waziris were probably bad characters of the tribe, who may have been incited to raid by the presence of the Afghan outposts at Wana, and alsewhere on the border of Waziristan. The restlessness among the tribesmen is one direct effect of the formation of these outposts. It now appears that the Amir's troops, 300 or 400 in number, who appeared at Chagai, in Beluchistan, carried off at least twenty Senjaranis as prisoners to Farrah. All reports agree that the tribesmen had not given any provocation, which would justify this extraordinary action.

CAPTAIN F. E. YOUNGHUSBAND.

Captain F. E. Younghusband proceeds at once from Srinagar to Gilgit, to take up his appointment of Assistant to the British Agent there, on Captain W. H. M. Stewart proceeding on leave.

THE VOLUNTEER COMMISSION'S REPORT.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's full recommendations on the Volunteer Commission's report have reached the Government of India last week ; those involving no increased expenditure will probably first be taken up.

RULES FOR THE "HONOUR AND GLORY" MATCH.

New rules have been issued by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India for the "Honour and Glory Match," which has now been made an annual event. The challenge shield has been obtained, which the winning team will be allowed to hold for one year. An important change in the new condition is the exclusion of schools of musketry, the reason, doubtless, being that the staff at these schools is compo sed of picked shots from various corps. The position at 200 yards, which had hitherto been optional, is to be restricted to standing, and the three ranges may now be fired in any order.

THE MURDER OF THE LATE KUNJ BEHARY LALL.

The theory that the murder of the late Kunj Behary Lall, one of the members of the Ulwar Council, was instigated by political motives is not unlikely to be borne out by facts. The assassination took place in May last, but until a few days ago there was not sufficient evidence to act upon. Colonel Fraser, Political Agent, has now succeeded in arresting ten men, who are believed to have been directly concerned in the assassination ; and one of the chief officials of State has also been arrested, and charged with having instigated the murder. The case is still under investigation.

MR. DADABHOY NAOROJI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIKARPUR, JULY 19.

At a public meeting of the citizens held here, congratulations to Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and grateful thanks to his electors were voted and wired to England.

The meeting was a widely representative one.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here yesterday morning.

JULY 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

SUEZ, JULY 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on the evening of the 16th inst.

COLOMBO, JULY 19.

Mail steamer Canton from China arrived.

Mail steamer Victoria from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent Consols	96⅞
3 per cent Rentes	98½
3½ per cent Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67
4½ per cent. "	nominal.
Bar Silver	39¾

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LATEST RETURNS.

THE following is a list of the election results up to last evening :—

Constituency.	Elected.	Party	Gain.	Loss.	1886.	1885.
Cavan (East)	Mr S Young	AP			N	N
Denbighshire (Vale of Clwyd)	Mr J H Roberts	L		1	C	
Londonderry, County (North)	*Mr H L Mulholland	C			C	C
Norfolk (North).	*Mr H Cozens Hardy	L			L	L
Tipperary (Mid).	Mr J F McCarthy	AP			N	N
Waterford (East)	*Mr P J Power	AP			N	N
Worcestershire(North).	*Mr B Hingley	L			L	L
Yorks (Barnsley)	*Earl Compton	L			L	L

THE MISSING RETURNS.

The following returns were overlooked in telegraphing from London :—

Bath	*Mr E P Woodhouse	U			U	C
Cavan (West)	*Mr E F V Knox	AP			N	N
Clare (West)	Mr Maguire	P			N	N
Galway (South)	*Mr D Sheehy	AP			N	N
Kerry (South)	*Mr. D Kilbride	AP			N	N
Leeds (East)	*Mr J L Gane	L			L	L
Leeds (South)	*Sir Lyon Playfair	L			L	L
Norwich	*Mr J J Colman	L			L	L
	*Mr S Hoare	C			C	C
Peckham	*Mr F G Banbury	C			U	U
Queen's County (Ossory)	Mr E Crean	AP			N	N
Sligo (North).	*Mr B Collery	AP			N	N
Tipperary (North)	*P J O'Brien	AP			N	N
Wicklow (West).	Mr Sweetman	AP			N	N
Yorks (Rotherham).	*Mr Dyke-Acland	L			L	L

*Member of Late Parliament.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, M. P.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—An enthusiastic public meeting was held on Saturday, in the Fatehasinharao Library Hall, Patan, for the purpose of determining what steps should be taken to express the joy felt by the people on the election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji by the constituents of Central Finsbury as their representative in Parliament. Mr. Ramrai Gopalrai Majamundar, a well-known Zemindar, was called to the chair. The proceedings were opened by the president with a request to Mr. R. S. Kelkar to expatiate upon the relation Mr. Dadabhai bore to the Baroda State, and the qualifications he had successfully and honestly to fulfil the trust reposed in him by the Finsbury electors. Mr. Kelkar proved equal to the occasion, and was listened to with occasional cheers and applause. Mr. K. S. Pestonji, First Class Magistrate of the town, then proposed that a telegram be transmitted to Mr. Dadabhai congratulating him and gratefully thanking the electors of Central Finsbury. The proposal was ably seconded by Mr. Shambhudher L. Desai, and in doing he dwelt upon the multiform benefits that bid fair to flow from the auspicous and happy entrance of a native of India into Parliament, and his strong advocacy of Indian interests therein. This impressive little speech being over the proposal was carried *nem. con.* After a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. G. S. Desai, and carried unanimously, to the president for the able conduct of the proceedings, and after the recital of songs wishing long life and prosperity to Her Majesty and His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar the meeting dispersed. In accordance with the resolution for sending a telegram a special messenger was despatched to Ahmedabad to wire the same through he Government Telegraph Office.

SIGNOR ALDIGHIERA, the once celebrated baritone, is staying at the Eden Hotel in Torre del Greco, and the other day, writes a Naples correspondent, was visited by the distinguished singing mistress, Signora Emma Nascio, the Princess of Santobuono, who once sang on the operatic stage with success, and by the great ex-soprano Barbara Marchisio, celebrated for her interpretation of Rossini's music. Immediately a concert was improvised, and the now elderly artistes, including Aldighiera's wife, who have by no means entirely lost their beautiful voices, contributed to this musical reminiscence of former triumphal days. Barbara Marchisio and Aldighiera sang a duet from the "Barbiere de Seville ;" Aldighiera sang some solos, and a duet from "Don Giovanni," with Singnora Nascio ; the Princess of Santobuono sang modern romances, and other artistes present contributed pianoforte-pieces. Aldighiera was a favourite at the San Carlo some thirty years ago, and his residence at Torre del Greco contributes greatly to the success of the summer season there.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 1.

THE "HORRORS OF SPORT."

I INCIDENTALLY promised in the course of my last article that I would devote considerable space at an early date to sportswomen. Judge, then, of my surprise, when I stumbled quite accidentally across a pamphlet called "the Horrors of Sport," by Lady Florence Dixie. This lady was one of the fair dames who lingered in my memory as a typical equestrian, a beautiful and spirited huntswoman, an accurate shot, and indeed a thoroughly well-equipped mistress of sport in every sense. When I say equipped, I mean both theoretically and practically. The last time I saw her was away down in Leicestershire, when she was one of the votaries of Diana, and was gaily galloping after the red rascal over some of the cream of the shires near Melton Mowbray. She has, however, verted. The chase and the battue no longer afford her pleasure, and if she rides at all it is but such exercise as she considers good for health.

THE HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

"The Horrors of Sport" is the fourth pamphlet issued by the Humanitarian League, which is established on the basis that it is iniquitous to inflict suffering directly or indirectly on any sentient being except in self-defence. There are people who look upon these Leaguers as faddists, as crocheteers, just as much as the anti-vaccinators, the water-drinkers, and the vegetable-eaters. Well, the world is large enough for us all, and, gentle reader, let us extend to others that charity which we like to enjoy ourselves. With some of the work of this League I am in hearty sympathy, and I am exceedingly glad to see that they followed my article on the curse of rabbit-coursing with a pamphlet which constituted an able appeal to the better feelings of the working man. I have condemned rabbit-coursing in no measured terms, and as long as I live I always will do. It is not sport, because there is no uncertainty as to the fate of poor "bunny." He is doomed to death before the dogs are released by the slipper. It is simply the murderous massacre of a timid rodent, and deserves the condemnation of all sensible men, just as much as that horrid slaughter called a battue, or the farce of racing after a scared stag by the Royal buckhounds. So far am I with the Humanitarian League, but this is not nearly the length to which Lady Florence Dixie goes, for this lady indulges freely in silly sentimentality.

LADY FLORENCE DIXIE.

Let us examine a few of her statements. This "female Nimrod" now regards with absolute loathing any form of sport which is produced by the suffering of animals. In a polished passage she remarks : "I have bent over my fallen game, the result of alas! too good a shot. I have seen the beautiful eye of deer and its different kind glaze and grow dim as the bright life, my shot had arrested in its happy course, sped onward into the unknown ; I have ended with the sharp yet merciful knife the dying sufferings of poor animals who had never harmed me, yet whom I had laid low under the veil of sport ; I have seen the terror-stricken orb of the red deer, dark, full of tears, glaring at me with mute reproach as it sobbed its life away, and that same look I have seen in the eyes of the glorious-orbed guanaco of Patagonia, the timid, gentle gazelle, the graceful and beautiful koodoo, springbok, &c., of South Africa, seemingly as it were reproaching me for thus lightly taking the life I could never bring back. So, too, I have witnessed the angry, defiant glare of the wild beast's fading sight, as death, fast coming, deprived him of the power to wreak his vengeance on the human aggressor before him. The memory of those scenes brings no pleasure to my mind. On the contrary, it haunts me with a huge reproach, and I fain I never had done those deeds of skill—and cruelty." Those deeds of skill ! Lady Florence Dixie declares that she no longer glories in these recollections ! Then why recall them, and especially in that cold, black-and-white form which stares at you from the page, and which it is so difficult to remove from your vision ? My lady may have recanted, but in the course of twenty lines of print she uses the little word "I" nine times, the word "my" three times, and the word "me" three times : from which it may fairly be inferred that, however ashamed "I" may be of "my" prowess, she still talks of it with a pride she cannot smother. Now Henry Morton Stanley is, with the exception perhaps of a certain war correspondent I have met, the vainest being I ever stumbled across. The first person singular and the personal pronoun is ever in Stanley's speeches and scribblings ; but my Lady Florence Dixie runs Stanley very close. This is all by the way.

A REMNANT OF BARBARISM.

She says :—"It is a remnant of barbarism in our natures that we should display our skill on living animals." Now "remnant of barbarism" is distinctly a forcible phrase, but my idea is that the "remnant" predominates still. It is not a remnant in fact. The vast majority of men and women are still barbarian despite our boasted civilisation, the refinement of taste, the culture of the age, and the spread of education. Bah ! Most of our civilisation is naught but nineteenth century veneer. Let any two men in the street be engaged in philosophic argument, and let two magnificent dogs begin to growl and finally spring at each other as they engage in fierce combat. The philosophic gentlemen will stop their conversation and how keenly they will watch these canine pugilists roll over in the dusty road. Let two ordinarily well-educated men be discussing the political situation most earnestly. That conversation will terminate abruptly if a carpenter and a painter come to blows round the corner on those two "misguided men," Gladstone and Salisbury. Look at the vast crowds which can be attracted to watch any sport in which man meets man in fair and open combat, on the football field, on the cricket mead, in the boxing ring, in the wrestling arena, and on the running path, and tell me if you dare that there is but a remnant of barbarism left in mankind. If it be the remnant has leavened the whole lump. You will never stamp man's nature out of him. You may subdue it for the moment, but just scratch the average man in the right place, just tread on the tail of his coat at Donnybrook Fair, and you will learn much about the surviving remnant of barbarism.

WHOLESALE CONDEMNATION OF SPORT.

Lady Florence Dixie condemns deer-stalking, shooting in the open, the battue, coursing with greyhounds, fox-hunting, and every amusement in which the torture and death of wild animals are concerned. She says in another place :—"I have been asked what particular scenes in the different phases of my sporting life decided me on giving up sport ? I could reply—why every scene in which I took part, but, of some I have a more vivid recollection than of others." If that be the case it has taken my lady an unconscionably long time to make up her mind, and for years she must have been in a state of tearful repentance and self-reproach ere finally denouncing sport. It would be ungallant to suggest that Lady Dixie is not sincere, that she is tired of her former amusements, that she no longer possesses the buoyant spirits of earlier years, or that the love of excitement and adventure have died a natural death in her case. I say it would be unchivalrous to hint at such ideas, and therefore I will pursue them no further. So far as the butchery of the battue is concerned I am with Lady Dixie, but let us for the moment dwell upon some of the other sports she condemns.

DEER-STALKING DEFENDED.

Deer-stalking, her ladyship admits, requires skill, stamina, a clear sight and a steady hand. As the late Mr. Bromley-Davenport observed, real deer-stalking can only be enjoyed by the young, the strong, and the active. Deer-stalking is the pursuit of a perfectly wild animal on its own primeval and ancestral ground. Deer-stalking entails miles and miles of weary walking, climbing into difficult places, poising one's body over hideous precipices, and passing many hours of keen hunger in the bracing mountain air which has never been breathed by man before. This is toilsome, fatiguing, trying to one's determination, and patience. The pursuit of deer has frequently involved the loss of human life, and I contend that no sport can be degrading or barbarising which requires such endurance, such skill, and such forethought. Thousands of pounds are yearly expended on deer forests. The only reason I know why one should not hunt deer is the sufferings of the animal when it is shot. That, to my mind, is a mere sentimental objection. Hunting is a primeval instinct in man. I do not see that the world is any worse off for deer-stalking, and I cannot understand that it would be any better if deer-stalking was discontinued to-morrow. The fox does not deserve so much consideration as the deer.

"GALLANT TOD."

Lady Dixie writes :—And what sadder sight is there to be found in the records of the hunted than that of a dead-beat fox, worn out, with lolling tongue, heaving sides, bedraggled brush, with the bay of the nearing pack growing every moment more distinct, struggling on in search of safety for his doomed life, dodging now here, and there, surrounded by a hostile field, the fiendish tally-ho sounding in his ears, the cracking of whips which warn him against any further attempt at escape ? Then the hounds rush in. For one brief moment he turns at bay. *Cui bono* ? The next all is worry, worry, worry, as the poor, weary, but gallant Tod is torn limb from limb, disembowelled, and reduced to a shapeless mass of bloody, draggled fur." How pathetic this is when we consider how many and many a time has Lady Dixie chased gallant Tod. But why "gallant ?" The fox is a most contemptible cur. Just as the big fish of the sea and of our rivers eat the little fish, so does the fox prey upon all creation that he can. Is not the fox the midnight marauder of our odorous farmyards and our sweet rural homesteads ? Is he not the thief in the night, the villain who shows no pity to such harmless and tame birds as fowls, turkeys, geese and the like ? Why should this Deeming of the woods be spared ? Does he spare aught ? Does he not rather inflict loss upon the farmer and the householder ? In Germany they do not extend to the fox the mercy that we English do. He is shot as vermin, whereas we do give this animal thief and murderer a run for his life, and in so doing thousands of pounds are put into circulation from every November until the "stinking violets" spoil the "scent."

SHOOTING AS A SPORT.

Then as to shooting. There is shooting and shooting. The man who has the place of honour in a battue or a "delightful corner" in this foul massacre is no sportsman. He simply stands, gun in hand, within a few yards of the game which is forced on the wing by the beaters, and kills. Thousands of tame, hand-reared pheasants, are simply mowed down by a row of guns. And then at the end of the day the number of pheasants, &c., which have been shot are carefully counted and the *World* is informed that at the battue at Belvoir last week 4,510 head of game were shot down. That is repulsive. But when a sportsman shoulders his gun and tramps miles over turnip fields after partridges, and over vast expanses of heath after grouse the case is different. Here again skill, endurance and patience play a part. I hope I have made myself clear. What I mean is this—I condemn no sport, even where animal life is sacrificed, so long as the animal is always given a fair chance of saving its life, and so long as the pursuit of the animal, bird, or fish requires skill, patience, endurance, and courage, and entails the risk of injury and the sacrifice of human life.

CRICKETIANA.

The cricket season has been very interesting lately. Those folks who declared that cricket is a slow game and lacks excitement should have seen either the finish of the match between Notts and Middlesex or between Yorkshire and Surrey. In the former case Notts won within three minutes of time, and in the latter instance Surrey conquered Yorkshire within three minutes of the hour fixed for drawing stumps. When matches are driven so fine as this then does the cricket enthusiast enthuse most magnificently. Notts have so far enjoyed a surprisingly successful season, for they have defeated Lancashire, Middlesex, Somerset, Surrey, and Sussex right off the reel as a fisherman would say. After playing very poorly for him Arthur Shrewsbury showed that his hand has not yet lost its cunning nor his eye its accuracy by steadily building up the colossal score of 212 against Middlesex. Poor Middlesex ! Shrewsbury has punished their bowling unmercifully, for this is the third occasion on which he has scored over 200 runs against their attack, to say nothing of other colossal scores. This is calculated to inspire respect in the minds of the best of bowlers. Then what a unique sight it was to see Sherwin doff his pads and wicket-keeping gloves and speedily bowl A. J. Webbe and Thesiger. It is currently reported that Mr. Webbe felt as if a steam-roller had passed over him when Sherwin shattered his stumps. What a bold and plucky stroke it was for Mr. Shutter to close his innings against Yorkshire, and win by 17 runs with a margin of only three minutes. There was about five minutes to play when Hunter, the Yorkshire stumper, came in. The crowd requested him not to hurry, and he didn't. Had he been the finest batsman in the world, he could not have been more careful as to taking his centre, patting the wicket, and glancing round at the position of the field ere preparing to play the ball. He certainly carried his bat out. Hirst was given out leg before-wicket in the next over to Lohmann. The match between Lancashire and Surrey was spoiled by rain, although Frank Sugg played a fine innings of 107 (not out), which is one of the best performances that this man of many counties has done. Mr. A. E. Stoddart and Mr. J. A. Dixon have also showed fine cricket of late, and these gentlemen are clearly playing themselves into their best form.

CYCLING DISGRACED.

The English safety bicycling championships this year have not proved flattering to our insular pride, as on Saturday A. A. Zimmerman, the American, carried off both events, over one and five miles. Still the performance does not reflect any great credit upon Zimmerman. The time occupied in manœuvring the mile was 3 mins. 57 secs, whereas Osmond's record made last July is 2 mins. 16 secs. The time for the five miles was 20 mins. 9 1-5 secs., whereas Osmond's record of two years ago is 12 mins. 16 2-5 secs. The public may well be dissatisfied by such miserable crawls. These wheelmen simply loaf round a circle. They all object to make the running for fear of taking too much out of themselves, and hence the race resolves itself into a procession with a dashing sprint at the finish. This can only be altered by giving a lap prize to the man who is first past the post each time, or by offering some inducements for making good times at middle or intermediate distance.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Bokhara, with the English mails of July 8, left Aden at 10 a. m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive here on Sunday at 5 p.m. The Bokhara, which left Brindisi on July 10, brings the following passengers :—

Col. A. C. Hart, Mr. Robert L. Morgan, Mr. T. C. Wilson, Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, Mr. H. B. Ward, Mr. H. J. Maguire, Mr. Palmer, Major A. P. Thornton, Mr. R. A. Lamb, Sir H. Plowden, Major Bowles Williams, Mr. Norman de Lange, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. J McNeil, Mrs. McNeil, Capt. Cavendish, Mr. C. Allen Major C. M. Western, Lieut-Col. J. H. Hendley, Mr. S. Mahdi Hasan, Mr. N. Shah, Mr. R. Steel, Mr. Eardley Norton.

"OH, Mrs. Fry ! Why go to Newgate—why preach to poor rogues ?" asks Byron in his scoffing way. The writer of the article on the treatment of criminals in Greece, in the July number of *Blackwood*, reminds us that in the country of Mrs. Fry in these days there is very little visiting of prisoners by philanthropic outsiders. It is far otherwise in Greece, where a remarkable Christian sisterhood, holding to the doctrine that it is during the period of incarceration that there is hope for the ultimate reformation of the criminal, devote themselves systematically to this duty. The Queen of Greece herself is at the head of the association, not as a mere ornamental patron, but as a directing force and an indefatigable sharer in the labours of sisterhood. All the guilty inmates of the Athenian prisons, as well as the condemned, are constantly visited by the Queen herself and her associates in the private and individual manner peculiar to the movement which is described in detail. After religious instruction is over (according to this account) each lady retires to the room set apart for her use, and the men are brought to her one by one for private conversation, which may be continued as long as she finds it necessary. She sees them quite alone, a point on which great stress is laid, as it is held that in no country is a prisoner likely to open his heart or speak the truth in the presence of an officer to whose fixed authority he is entirely subject.

SHOCKING DEATH FROM BURNS.

DR. BLANEY, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday morning, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of an infant, named Catherine D'Almeida, aged one month and five days, the daughter of Joaquim Caetano, an embroiderer, residing at Cavel Street. At about 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 11th instant, the deceased was lying in bed on the floor. As she was crying, her mother lighted a kerosine lamp and went to examine her baby, when she, accidentally, dropped the lamp on the bed. A pair of woollen socks, which the infant was wearing, caught fire, and she was burnt from the knees downwards. The parents of the deceased at once took her to the Cama Hospital. There the lady superintendent dressed the burns, and asked them to carry the infant to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, as there was no room at that hospital. The deceased was then taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Miss Annie Wardlaw Jagannadhan said that she is a House Surgeon to the Cama Hospital, and has been there as such since November last. The deceased was brought at the hospital on the 11th instant between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. Both her legs were burnt ; she dressed the burns with sweet oil and lint, and had them bandaged. She had not before seen an infant so seriously burnt. After dressing the burns she asked the nurse, Mrs. Drakup, to advise the mother to take the child to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, because there were no beds available in the Cama Hospital. She further stated that there were approximately about sixty-four cots in the hospital ; that there was space in the verandah, but there were no other cots. This was the first case she had refused admittance to. There was no daily register of patients in the hospital, but from the daily diet abstract of the hospital it appeared that forty-eight diets were drawn on the 11th instant, and that two patients were newly admitted on the evening of the 10th instant.

Dr. Charles Easdon stated that he is the House Surgeon to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and resides in the hospital premises. The deceased was brought to him by the parents at about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 11th instant. On examination he found both the feet, legs, and thighs, were severly burnt, and the skin pelling off in patches. Irritative fever followed, and tetanus set in on the night of the 17th instant, and the infant died at 5-30 yesterday morning. He was of opinion that death was due to the tetanus following burns of both the lower extremities. As it was monsoon weather, and the child was suffering from a shock, and being an infant, its exposure early on the morning on the way between the Cama Hospital and the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, was likely to prove injurious. If the beds in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital were all occupied, and a very serious case was brought to him, he always made accommodation. He had at present four more patients than the permanent number of beds. He had never sent away any serious case from the hospital. A daily register of patients was kept at the hospital.

The jury unanimously recorded a verdict of death caused by burns received by the accidental upsetting of a kerosine oil lamp. The jury further stated that they were of opinion that the House Surgeon of the Cama Hospital was not justified in refusing the deceased admission into the Hospital.

FUNERAL OF MR. J. R. DUXBURY.

THE funeral of the late Mr. Jonathan Robinson Duxbury, Traffic Manager of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, who died from enteric fever, at his residence, at Middle Colaba, on Monday morning, took place at Sewree Cemetery, yesterday morning. The funeral *cortege* assembled at the Tower at an early hour, and started for the cemetry quarter-past seven. Immediately behind the hearse followed a carriage, bearing the Misses Duxbury, the deceased sister, and daughter, and his niece, Miss Willis. At half-past eight the hearse, bearing the coffin, was drawn up at the gates of the Sewree Cemetery, where a large number of the deceased's friends had already assembled. The relatives of the deceased were met by his son, who had been informed of his death, and had arrived in Bombay that morning just in time for the funeral. The coffin, which was of polished teak, studded with ebony nails, and richly ornamented, was borne by some the shoulders of the company's employes. It was covered with a pall and surmounted with some beautiful floral wreaths, the tokens of sympathising friends. The procession was led by the Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon.

The breast-plate on the coffin of the deceased bore the following inscription :—

JONATHAN ROBINSON DUXBURY ;
Died 18th July, 1892.
Aged 62 years and 3 months.
Nothing in my hand I bring,
Simply to thy cross I cling.

There were present representatives of the railways and the Corporation and many private friends amonff them him Mr. Duxbury of Sholapur, Colonel Bisset, Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mr. O'Connell, Chief Auditor and Accountant, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mr. H. H. Swan, G. I. P. Railway, Mr. J. W. Smith, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, Dr. Waters, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred King, Mr. Frank Chalk, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Executive Engineer, Presidency, Mr. Spencer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mr. Bayley, solicitor, Mr. Leslie Crawford, solicitor, Mr. H. W. Barrow, Secretary, Bombay Municipality, Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Mr. J. Greaves, and Mr. Horbert Greaves, of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Rev. Dr. Evans, Mr. G. C. Pinston, Mr. Marshall, the Rev. J. H. Lord, Mr. W. Middleton, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Deane, Mr. Deane, Mr. Angelo, and Messrs. E. Carr, H. Bryan, J. Whittey, J. Kennedy, J. Redmayne, J. Cobben, N. R. Ranina, Dharashaw R. Chichgar, Manekshaw Dhunjishaw, Acting Superintendent of Police, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Jamnadas Hurukshaw, Jamnadass Itaram, Dr. Burjorji Lely, Shewji Dharmaji, Bezonji Pallonji, Furdonji Bhikaji, Bezonji Aderji, and Hormusji N. Cooper and many others.

DR. BLANEY MEMORIAL FUND.

WE have been requested by the Joint Honorary-Secretaries to state that the following further subscriptions have been promised towards this fund :—

	Rs.
Amount previously subscribed	13,151
Messrs. Tapidas, Vrajadas and Co.	100
Messrs. Nanu and Hormarji	51
Mr. Muncherji Hormarji Cama	50
Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia	50
Mr. F. R. Vicaji	40
Mr. Kharsetji S. Diventri	25
Mr. Dinshah Dorabji Mistri	25
Mrs. Sunabai Dinshah Mistri	25
A Hindu	25
N. B. S.	25
Mr. Rustamji D. Setna	25
Ardeshir Byramji Limbuvala	25
Mr. Dadabhai Naservanji Contractor	25
Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula	25
Mr. Byramji M. Malabari	21
Mr. Hormajaji Dadabhai	20
Mr. Pirozshah Maneckji Kaka	15
Dr. Kavasji Pestonji	15
Mr. Nathu Champsi	15
Mr. Nanabhai Rustomji Ranina	15
Mr. Palonji Framji Mehta	15
Messrs. F. S. Madon, and Co.	15
Mr. Burjorji Rustomji Mulafroze	15
Mr. Framji Dorabji	11
Messrs. Byramji Karsetji and Co.	11
Mrs. Avabai Hormarji Chichgar	10
Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman	10
Mr. Dosabhai Rustomji Chichgar	10
Mr. Byramji Dadabhai Keravala	10
Mr. Kharsetji Ratanji Modi	10
Mr. Mancherji Furdunji	10
Mr. Edulji Rustomji Reporter	10
Mr. Nasarvanji Furdunji Parekh	10
Mr. Dastur Jamaspaji Minocharji	10
Mr. Nasarvanji Byramji Secretary	10
Mr. Sorabji Dosabhai Nadersha	10
Mr. Dadi N. Dadi	10
Mr. C. H. Dadi	10
Dr. Framji Shapurji, G.G.M.C.	10
Mr. R. Setna	10
Total Rs.	13,985

IF the House of Commons may still be regarded as the finest club in Europe, observes a home paper, the opening of Parliament by the Queen in person is beyond what Mr. Gladstone has called "all shadow of a question of a doubt" a pretty spectacle. I have witnessed some historic gatherings, and assisted at some brilliant functions, which embrace a great durbar in India, the apotheosis of Victor Hugo, and, I may add, of Cardinal Newman, the Jubilee ceremony in Westminster Abbey, the State performance at Covent Garden Theatre and the civic banquet at Guildhall, both of them in honour of the visit of the Emperor William to London, the coronation of the Emperor himself, and the marriage of the Duke of Albany ; but of all these stately pageant, that which such masters of stagecraft, wizards of harmonious grouping, and superb majesty of movement as Mr. Henry Irving and Sir Augustus Harris would revel in reproducing is the magnificent spectacle which I place at the head of the moving shows of the earth.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE death is reported of Mr. Thomas Cook, founder of the world-renowned firm of Thomas Cook and Sons. Mr. Cook who had retired from active connection with the firm, organised the first railway excursion ever run in the year 1841, and from that time dates the success of the firm. Its jubilee last year, at which the Duke of Cambridge presided, will be well remembered.

LORD HAWKE'S cricket team for India embarks in the mail steamer of October 14 next.

THE latest election returns show that 261 Conservatives, 50 Unionists, 272, Liberals, 9 Parnellites, and 68 Anti-Parnellites have been elected. There are now but ten results to come in.

A TELEGRAM received last night reports that Sir Euan Smith has broken off negotiations with the Sultan of Morocco, who refuses to sign a commercial treaty, placing all European nations on an equality in his dominions.

THE Polynesian Society, of which her Majesty Lilluokalani, Queen of Hawaii, is the President, have issued the first number of their Journal, which forms a substantial pamphlet, in a tinted wrapper, and is published for the Council at Wellington, New Zealand. Its range is wide, for, besides Polynesia proper, it includes Australia, New Zealand, and numberless isles and islets in the North Pacific. The study of the native races, their language, and antiquities is the special field of the various contributors. They have not got to work at all too early, for the aborigines of Polynesia and the North Pacific are rapidly dwindling ; in many isles indeed they have already disappeared.

SOME of the French newspapers are trying to create a hostile feeling against England and the English by elaborate articles labouring to demonstrate that the British Government is wedded to the Triple Alliance, and charging Lord Dufferin with something more than diplomatic duplicity in his remarks about France and the French at his installation as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. The *Standard* is accused by the *Petit Journal* of appealing to British Chauvinism. The *Petit Journal* adds, however, that in matters of foreign policy there is little to choose between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone. Another paper states that if Lord Rosebery should replace Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office, it would, so far as France is concerned, be merely a change from Scylla to Charybdis.

THE *Times* of June 30 printed a lengthy letter from Sir Joseph Pease traversing the statements in Mr. Hoare's letter from Madras on the Indian opium trade, published on June 7, and the *Times* article of June 13 :—When so large a space is given to Mr. Hoare and to comments on his letter (writes Sir J. Pease) the first question that occurs to the reader is—who is Mr. Hoare, and how far are his observations in so large and complicated a field of inquiry to be relied upon ? Your correspondent of the 13th says : "Mr. Hoare's name alone suffices to suggest many services rendered to the cause of philanthropy." How dangerous is it to be led away by a name ! I am informed by the excellent head of that well-known philanthropic family that he is not aware of the slightest relationship between himself and your correspondent. I find on inquiry that Mr. W. E. Hoare is a young man, certainly under thirty years of age, who took his present position in the Royahpettah Second Grade College, Madras, in the autumn of 1888. He has had an Indian experience of three and a-half years, residing in Madras only, during which period I do not doubt he has fulfilled the duties of his position, but I am not able to believe that he has had sufficient data to firm a full, clear, and correct opinion on one of admittedly the most difficult questions, one that effects Indian morals as well as the Indian Government and its finances.

A LINE of railway is to be constructed to the Kolar gold fields.

THERE is some talk of recruiting the Moplahs on the West Coast for the Madras army.

OWING to an outbreak of sickness at Chupra Jail, the prisoners have been moved into camp.

DIVORCE petitions in Victoria appear to be just twice as numerous, in proportion to the population, as in the mother country—a circumstance not surprising when the numerous grounds on which divorce is granted by the recent Act of the Victorian Legislature are taken into account. Generally speaking, the sexes are placed by this law pretty much on an equality, though in the case of adultery, as regards the man, the offence must have been repeated or committed in the conjugal residence, or coupled with conduct or circumstances of aggravation. Among the specified grounds of divorce also are desertion of a wife for three years ; habitual drunkenness for three years on the part of either husband or wife. In the husband's case, however, the desertion must be accompanied by cruelty or neglect to provide means of support. Conviction of serious crimes also constitutes a ground on certain conditions.

MR. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, in an obituary notice of the late Miss Amelia B. Edward, in *Harper's Magazine*, reminds us that it was that diligent student of Egyptian archæology and history who recognised the extraordinary value of the studies of Mr. W. H. Goodyear, and procured through her friends in England the means for the publication in London of "The Grammar of the Lotus," a history of classic ornament as a development of sun-worship. The cost of producing this magnificent quarto, with its hundreds of illustrations, on a subject so purely artistic, would not, it is observed, have been undertaken by a publisher at his own risk, and few scholars could bear the burden of it. Mr. Goodyear began his studies in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in Cesnola's famous Cypriote collection, and he extended them through the entire field of ancient art and of ornamentation until he was able to present a demonstration of his theory of the influence of the lotus form in art, especially its relation to the Ionic capital.

THE prohibition of his play, "Salome," by the Lord Chamberlain has (says the *Standard's* Paris correspondent) cut Mr. Oscar Wilde to the heart, and he has informed a correspondent of the *Gaulois* that he is about to part with an ungrateful country and have himself naturalised as a Frenchman. His statement to the representative of that journal is characteristic. He said :—"Yes, my resolution is deliberately taken ; since it is impossible to have a work of art performed in England I shall transfer myself to another fatherland, of which I have long ago been enamoured. There is but one Paris, *voyez-vous*, and Paris is France. It is the abode of artists ; nay, it is *la ville artiste*. I adore Paris. I also adore your beautiful language. To me there are only two languages in the world, French and Greek. Here in London people are essentially anti-artistic and narrow-minded. Now, the ostracism of 'Salome' will give you a fair notion of what poople here consider venal and indecorous. To put on the stage any persons or person connected with the Bible is impossible. On these grounds the censorship has prohibited Saint-Saen's 'Samson and Delilah' and Massenet's 'Herodias.' Racine's superb tragedy of 'Athalie' cannot be performed on an English stage. Really one hardly knows whether the measure is the more hateful or ridiculous." Here the interviewer interposed, "Surely you have not such a bad opinion of your countrymen ?" Mr. Oscar Wilde replied:—"Of course I do not deny that they possess certain practical qualities, but, as I am an artist, those qualities are not those which I can admire. Moreover, I am not at the present an Englishman. I am an Irishman, which is by no means the same thing. No doubt I have English friends, to whom I am deeply attached; but as to the English, I do not love them. There is a great deal of hypocrisy in England, which you in France very justly find fault with. The typical Briton is Tartuffe seated in his shop behind the counter. There are numerous exceptions, but they only prove the rue." Mr. Oscar Wilde intimated that he would bring out "Salome" in Paris with Madame Sarah Bernhardt.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, and resumed the hearing of the suit of Ruttonbai vs. Bapoojee Cowasjee Gandy. The petitioner sued for judicial separation on the ground of ill-treatment by her husband. Mr. Manekshah Jehangirshah appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Pherozeshah, of Messrs Balkrishna and Pherozeshah, solicitors, appeared for the respondent.

Shirinbai, the respondent's step-mother, was examined further.

Mr. Manekshah, in addressing the Court, said the question for consideration was whether the petitioner had proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the conduct of the respondent was such as would entitle her, in the eyes of the law, to a judicial separation. The evidence in the suit was of a conflicting nature. It was contended on behalf of the respondent that the evidence adduced on behalf of the petitioner was false, and was made to harass him as he did not consent to go with her to Kurrachee. The fact of his client's inability to produce a good number of witnesses did not imply that she had failed in proving the case. It was proved that owing to the frequent quarrels between the parties, his client had to have recourse to the Police Court twice. It was contended for the defence that the cause of the quarrels was her desire to go to Kurrachee and live there. It was impossible to believe that she would tell her husband to go and live with her at Kurrachee soon after her marriage. The letter addressed by the respondent to the plaintiff clearly showed what he meant by sending her to Kurrachee. The person who wrote so gross and insulting a letter to his wife was in his opinion capable of behaving disrespectfully towards his wife. The petitioner in her evidence on oath had said that she was not allowed to go into the front room. She was kept hungry and was not properly clothed. The tenants of her house knew of all this and they had supplied her with the requisite necessities; but from his experience he was able to say that they would not come forward to give evidence as they had a natural aversion to going into court. Under the circumstances, his client was not able to prove all the hardships she was subjected to by the husband, and to which the tenants were eye-witnesses.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, said: The matrimonial law which we are sitting to administer is peculiarly the law of the Parsees. The statute applies only to the Parsees, and although the vast experience of the English matrimonial courts has been drawn upon largely, the special customs and the desires of the Parsee community were carefully ascertained, and, as you know, reasonably, for your fathers have told you, these views were embodied in the law. On its due administration depends largely the happiness and the purity of the Parsee community; and this law entrusts the administration not at all to the judge alone, but to a large, I think a principal, extent to you, gentlemen, who, as delegates, have to determine all the questions of fact. In the present, and I think in most cases, the questions are mostly questions of fact. I will point out the law, and my directions about the law are binding ones. But here all depends upon the facts; in these cases the delegates have a higher responsibility. On their decision very much depends whether serious grievances receive due redress here, whether frivolous charges and false complaints are discouraged to prevent the evil of the marriage contract among the Parsees being brought into contempt. A woman has no right, as a rule, to demand that she shall live separate from her husband and make him support her. This would make marriage unbearable. The wife cannot demand judicial separation unless she proves by evidence some such serious charge against the husband as section 31 defines. The plaintiff alleges cruelty between the 10th February 1891 and the 1st April 1892 consisting of not giving her enough food to eat and giving her no change of clothes and preventing her bathing. She alleges one act of personal violence on the 1st April, 1892, namely, three blows on the breast. She brings no charge of adultery or anything of the sort, and there is no issue about sexual matters. What cruelty means in section 31 has long been settled. In 1869, as appears from Melvill Judge's judgment in Yamunabai's case, 14 R. 1 Bombay 174, this Court adopted the law which is settled in England in Milford vs. Milford and Kelly vs. Kelly (Court reads the test of cruelty in these cases, page 172). You must also see whether what the wife complains of was not the result, as defendant contends, of her own conduct. It is a wife's duty to stay with her husband and obey him. If she has been rebellious and undutiful, and if she can get matrimonial comfort herself by changing her manners and behaving as she ought, she is not entitled, except for serious injury or atrocious acts, or the menace of such serious things, to come to this Court. Plaintiff's case is that defendant wants to get rid of her and great reliance is put on words put into her mouth by her witnesses and on letter A. Defendant denies he ever made the statements deposed to, and I warn you that it is a common form of false evidence, because so easily made, to depose to oral admissions made by a party. It is admitted plaintiff went to live with her parents in a dharamsalla. She says that she was told by the defendant that he did not want her, but she does not call any of the four women. Here you have a wife who makes a frightful charge against her husband and his mother, and afterwards deserts him for three years and then comes and takes proceedings in the Police Court against him twice. Her whole story is denied by defendant and Shirinbai. Does not the taking of Mr. Spencer to the house and the allusions to the High Court and the admissions put in defendant's mouth seem like fabrications? As to blows there is plaintiff on one side with Shirinbai to contradict. There is often great desire of parties in these cases to exaggerate. You have heard defendant's explanation of the whole matter, which is that the plaintiff dislikes Shirinbai and wants to leave her and carry her husband away to live at Kurrachee. This is corroborated by Shirinbai. You can judge whether this theory does not explain all the facts. As to alimony, Why does she swear he gets Rs. 20, when the evidence is that he gets Rs. 20 only. There is no evidence of plaintiff's cruelty proved. You should also consider whether if any blow given her was severe or a mere slap, such as may be given in a domestic quarrel, where no harm is done. The Court would not encourage suits based on such trivial incidents.

The delegates then retired for consultation, and returned a verdict in favour of the defendant.

His Lordship dismissed the suit; each party to bear its own costs.

THE old joke about the Manx official who spoke of "the Isle of Man and the adjacent islands of Great Britain and Ireland" seems to have had a warrant in Parliamentary usage which is now to be abolished. Up to the present the Standing Orders of the House of Lords referring to private Bills referred to "the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man,"—an expression which three weeks ago was formally altered to "the British Islands."

LORD COLERIDGE gives us some information for which the profession has long been hungry. So far from the judges not having agreed about anything—as we stated on what we believed to be excellent authority—they appear to have agreed so zealously and effectually that they have arrived at no less than 101—one hundred one—resolutions. And this result has been attained entirely after hours, during that period which the Bench is entitled to look to for recreation. We recognise the greatness of the achievement; and the judges will receive the gratitude of the public and the profession, on one condition only, that the work does not stop at resolutions. The Council of Judges have now met at a final sitting, and we shall look forward to the publication of the proposed measures for the reform of our judicial system with the greatest interest and anxiety.

ONE of the most important results of the Russian persecutions, writes the *Jewish World*, has been to cause a geographical redistribution of the Jewish race over the globe, and though it is still uncertain where the large bulk of them will be located in another century—whether in Argentina or in Palestine—there can be no doubt that the stream of emigration is tending in a westward direction. It is impossible to say what ultimately may be the influence of any still greater accession of Jews to the United States. There are already signs, however, that the new-comers are infusing fresh life and activity into their religious institutions, and though it is impossible that they should escape being affected by the changed character of their environment, their numbers will enable them more readily than their brethren in the past to withstand the disintegrating influences which life in a new country inevitably produces. There are splendid opportunities in the broad and fertile prairies of the North and North-West of America of establishing an organic community with permanent institutions which would breathe a vital force into the Judaism of the New World. This may be a dream, but dreams have before this been translated into definite realities, aye, even beyond the calculations of sober minds, and the dream of a Jewish State, though a floating fancy in the world, may be nearer its realisation than we imagine.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN).

AN ADMIRALTY SUIT.

HAJI ABDOOLA HAJI ELIAS *vs.* THE S. S. DECCAN AND OTHERS.

THIS was a suit instituted by the plaintiff, the owner of the pattimar Sooltani, to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the loss of his craft, said to have been run down and sunk in the Bombay harbour on the night of the 31st October, 1891, by the steamer Deccan. The hearing was continued yesterday.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. M. N. Saklatwalla, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants being represented by Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham.

Mr. Inverarity, in concluding his remarks on behalf of the defendant, urged that the pattimar was not carrying a light on the night of the collision, a fact that was borne out by the circumstance that no lantern was afterwards found on board the wreck of the pattimar. The learned counsel thought that the lascar of the Sooltani at the time of the collision had taken down the lantern to refill it with oil, and that when the pattimar was overturned, the lantern fell overboard into the harbour.

Evidence was then called for the defence.

Mr. William Laythorpe, second grade pilot, said he piloted the s.s. Romania out of the Victoria Dock about 9 p.m., on the 31st October last. While going along the dock channel, he passed a native vessel lying on his port quarter. It showed no light.

In cross-examination by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, witness said he had known the Deccan for about fourteen years. He thought she was about 310 feet long; but he should not consider her to be a difficult vessel to steer with the hand gear. On passing along the channel, he saw a number of lights belonging to native craft on his port beam. Witness was not able to say whether the native craft he saw was actually in the channel: it was close to it.

Re-examined: When witness was asked about seeing the native craft, he made a report to the head of his department.

Mr. James Mackay, Assistant Conservator to the Port, said it was part of his duty to take down the statements of persons concerned in casualties on the coast of British India. Witness took down the statements of the master and chief officer of the Deccan on the 24th December, 1891. That vessel was supposed to have been lost with all hands in the recent Mauritius cyclone.

Mr. Inverarity tendered the statement as evidence.

His Lordship: Was any one connected with the pattimar present when those statements were made?

Mr. Inverarity: No.

Witness continued: The other pilot who took a steamer out of the dock in front of the Deccan was Mr. D. O'Leary, who had since died. He had made a report to the Port Office. Witness also produced a report of Mr. Watt, the pilot of the Deccan, dated 31st October, 1891, and another report dated 1st November.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac: Witness said he did not know when the Deccan went to sea; but he did not take down the statements of the captain and the chief officer before she sailed.

Mr. Inverarity tendered the statements of the captain and chief officer of the Deccan.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac urged that the statements had been made some considerable time after the collision, and so could not be considered to have been made in the usual way of business. The learned counsel did not want to object to the statements, but left to the Court to decide if they were admissible.

His Lordship ruled that both the statements were inadmissible.

Mr. Inverarity next tendered the report of Mr. O'Leary, the pilot.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac objected to the admission of the document, which was written in answer to questions put to him by the Assistant Port Officer as to the position of the pattimar with which the Deccan collided, when he came out of the dock with the vessel of which he was in charge as pilot. The learned counsel submitted that the report had been made some days after the collision, and there was nothing to show that the pilot was not on shore the day following the accident.

Mr. Inverarity said it was not possible to trace Mr. O'Leary's movements between the time he left the dock and when he made the report.

His Lordship ruled that the document was inadmissible.

Mr. Thomas J. Watt, first grade pilot, in examination by Mr. Inverarity, said he took the Deccan out of the dock on the 31st October last. The vessel was lying at her berth in the Victoria Dock when witness went on board. He was at the time informed that the steam steering gear was out of order. He assumed charge of the vessel when she got to the dock gate, the berthing-master having had charge up to that time. Witness took up his position on the upper bridge, but could not see the wheel on the lower bridge from that place. The Deccan was steered from the lower bridge, there being four succanees at the wheel. The chief officer and two natives were on the lookout on the forecastle head; the gunner and carpenter, witness believed, being also there. Captain Keyser was on board when the vessel left the dock.

Mr. Inverarity: When the vessel left the dock, had you anything to complain of?

Witness: No, the officers were at their proper stations. I told the chief officer to look out for native craft and to have both anchors ready.

Were the anchors kept ready?—Yes.

As you left the dock gates, the engines were going full-speed?—They were about two minutes after we left the gate. After leaving the dock, I put the helm to starboard until I was about two ships' length, from the dock when I steadied the vessel. When close to the north channel beacon, I gave the order to port. We were going at the speed of about two knots and a-half at the time.

Were your orders obeyed?—Yes, all my orders were carried out. After giving the order to port, I told them to go hard aport. The vessel was coming round on her port helm, but she did not come round as quick as she would have done in deep water. After going hard aport for two or three minutes the chief officer called out,—"There is a boat close under the bow, we will be in to her." I therefore stopped the vessel.

Did you see the boat before it was reported?—Not a sign of it. I was looking all over the place straight ahead and over both bows.

What occurred before the collision?—I had just time to stop the engines. It was an exceptionally dark night. Rain had been falling immediately before we left the dock. When I felt the shock of the collision, I gave orders to render every assistance to save life. I gave no orders to the engine-room, as the vessel had been stopped. When the chief officer told me all the men had been saved from the pattimar, which was under the starboard bow, I gave the order easy ahead.

Did you see any light on the pattimar?—No, not a sign of it. The Deccan did not steer at all when in contact with the pattimar. That was attributable to the weight of the pattimar, and the fact that she had two anchors down. While the Deccan was in contact with the pattimar, the flood tide caused her to drift to the north and pass close to the Bushire. At the time of the collision, I noticed my position with reference to the northern lights of the Prince's Dock channel. I could see both the white and the green lights, a little more of the latter than of the former. Directly after the collison I turned round to look at them and called Captain Bray's attention to them. Two or three minutes after the collision, I looked to see if there was a light on the pattimar, but could see no sign of one. In order to get clear of the pattimar, the steamer's engines were put astern. A boat being lowered, the tindal was allowed to go into her in order to recover Rs. 100 which he said he had on board the pattimar. I afterwards asked the tindal where his vessel's light was. He said in reply that he knew nothing about it and could not point it out. The Deccan was then brought down to the middle ground, steering correctly all the way, where they anchored. I, Captain Bray, and the crew of the pattimar then went on shore, where the acting Assistant Port Officer instructed me to hand over the crew to the police. We then went to the police chowkey at the Apollo Bunder, where I charged the tindal with having his craft in the fair-way without a light. The police officer asked the tindal why he had been lying in the harbour without a light, when he said he had no light. After the collision, I did not see any other native craft near the Sooltani. If there had been any there, I must have seen them. Before the collision, I had seen lights on my port-side, but did not know how close they were. They were not near enough to alarm me.

Mr. Inverarity tendered a report of the accident, dated 31st October, signed by the witness, Captain Bray, and two officers of the Deccan, in which Captain Bray said no blame attached to the pilot, as they could not see the pattimar until they were right upon it.

Witness continued: The Deccan was not going at full-speed when the collision took place. The only damage sustained by the steamer was that a few inches of paint were scraped off her starboard side.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac: I was not to blame for the collision, as I had not committed an error of judgment. It is the duty of the master and officers of a vessel to keep a proper look-out and report to the pilot. The first intimation I had in this instance of anything being wrong was when I heard the chief officer call out that there was a boat under the bow. The collision took place two seconds afterwards, there being no time to alter the helm meantime.

Did you give any order after the officer called out?—Yes when he called out, "We will be into her," the engines were stopped. There was time for that order to take effect.

How long does it take to stop the Deccan's engines?—I am not an engineer, but I should say the order was obeyed in about two seconds.

But how long does it take to effect the ship's speed?—That depends on circumstances.

The Judge: Of course it would depend upon the speed the ship was going.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: If the vessel was going at half-speed, how long would it take to check her speed?

Witness: She would be stowed down in about her own length. It was the business of the chief officer and the carpenter, who were on the forecastle, to look after the anchors. In my report to the Port Officer, I stated that the chief officer and only one man were on the look-out. I knew there were four men at the wheel, because I had seen them there when I went on the bridge in the dock. I did not leave the bridge until after the collision, and so cannot say for our personal observation whether the four men continued at the wheel all the time. When I gave the order hard aport, the vessel obeyed her helm, though in my report I stated that the vessel did not appear to answer her port helm. This was due to the eddy tides coming round Cross Island when the steamer's engines had been stowed down. After the order hard aport the vessel answerd her helm in a fairly quick manner. This is the first time I have attributed the vessel not answering her helm to the eddies round Cross Island. I am aware that the captain has said the vessel would not answer her helm.

You brought a charge against the tindal in the Police Court of lying in the dock channel without a light?—Yes, and I gave evidence in the case.

Did you say before the Magistrate that the Deccan did not answer her helm as she ought to have done?—Yes, Captain Bray was on the bridge the whole time. I do not know what Captain Keyser was doing on board. Captain Bray did not leave the bridge from the time we left the dock until we got to Apollo Bunder except when we were anchored shortly after the collision. The first report was written out by the captain and signed by me.

I presume you, the captain, and the chief officer dismissed the report which was prepared about the collision?—I presume there was nothing of the kind, but there was a conversation between all hands on board about the accident. The captain wrote out the report, which I read and signed, as I considered it all true.

But you had to correct mistakes which you found in it afterwards?—Yes.

In the report you say the night was fine and cloudy—Yes, that is correct.

And yet you have told us here that it was an exceptionally dark night?—Yes, that is correct.

And you describe a dark night as fine and cloudy?—Yes.

The position of the vessel at the time of the collision, as given by the captain in the report signed by you, is not correct?—It is not correct.

And the portion about the dock lights is not correct?—No the captain put down a red light instead of a green white light.

When did you find out that was not correct?—Just now when I saw the report. I corrected the statement about the position of the vessel in a letter dated 4th November.

There is nothing in the captain's report about the vessel being in the dock channel?—No.

You say the pattimar was in the dock channel?—Yes.

Then why did you not have that inserted in the captain's report?—The captain wrote out the report himself, and he knew nothing about the dock channel.

Who altered the date of the report from 1st November to 31st October?—I did.

Who put in the time 9-40 p.m.?—The captain.

His Lordship: Will you tell me, then, if the captain originally had it in his report as 9-40 p.m. 1st November, as the time of the accident?

Witness: The time was there, but no date. I filled in the 1st November myself, and afterwards altered it to the 31st October.

To Mr. Rivett-Carnac: And yet the report is headed "pilot's report." I supplied the form to the captain in blank, and left him to fill it up, which he did before 5-30 the next morning.

Then you signed it as your report?—No.

As whose report did you sign it?—As the captain's and my own.

Although it is headed "pilot's report?"—Yes.

The Judge: Did you give the bearings of your vessel in your report?

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: No, your Lordship, he has made no such report.

Witness continued: In my report, I made a mistake in taking the Dolphin for the Prongs. But I rectified the mistake in my second report.

Is it not the fact that your letter to the Port Officer, dated the 1st November, was founded on the report of the 31st October?—No.

But it was signed by yourself and the persons who signed the first report at the same time?—Yes.

And they all agreed with you that there were only the chief officer and one man on the look-out?—Yes.

And they agreed with you about the Victoria and Prince's Dock lights?—Yes.

Is that statement correct?—No, the lights got mixed up in the report.

How came you all to make that statement?—It was made in the hurry of the moment.

What hurry was there between 9-40 p.m., and 5-30 a.m.?—We wanted to get the report on shore. I made a further report at the suggestion of the Port Officer.

Because he could not make out your former report?—I cannot say.

You received a letter about the matter?—Yes.

What were its contents?—Something about not being able to understand about the Dolphin light.

Was not your letter of the 4th November written after you had a conversation with Mr. Walke?—That is more than I can say.

Come, Mr. Watt, answer the question?—No, it was written before that. I had several conversations with him about the collision.

Did he not point out to you that the position of the pattimar, as given by you in your report, was an impossible one?—No.

The Court then adjourned.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE next course of Garrison instruction at Poona will commence on the 9th August.

LIEUTENANT C. M. LANE, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, has been attached to the 28th Pioneers, for duty.

CAPTAIN H. S. HORNE will proceed on 90 days' accumulated leave to England, on the 1st of August.

THE Bombay Sappers and Miners, under the Command of Major O'Sullivan, intend to celebrate "Ghazni" day on the 23rd instant, by holding Aquatic and Regimental sports, and the officers are "At Home."

LIEUTENANT M. L. HORNBY, 1st Batn. East Lancashire Regiment, attached to the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, is an applicant for the Punjab Cavalry, and Lieutenant C. V. Schneider, 1st Bombay Lancers, is an applicant for employment in the Political Department.

AN officers' course of Equitation commenced at Kirkee on Monday. The following officers attend the class:—Lieut. M. W. Baugh, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, Lieut. R. de V. de Ponthieu, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, Lieut. H. C. B. Dann, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, Lieut. T. H. Henderson, 13th Bombay Infantry, and Lieut. G. D. M. Moore, and Lieut. H. V. M. Langtry, 28th Pioneers.

THAT curious people, the Aieta or aborigines of the Philippines, described by Gironiere as more resembling monkeys than human beings, are now estimated to number only twenty thousand. They are reported to be of a savage and ferocious character and averse to the civilization of their aggressors, the Malays. Their religion consists of Nature and ancestor worship, and their marriage institutions appear to be still in the stage of marriage founded on capture. Mr. Elsdon Best's account of it is that on selecting a woman the suitor gives notice to her parents, and a day is appointed on which the woman is sent into the forest with one hour's start. If the suitor finds and returns with her to the camp before sunset the couple are considered legally married according to Aieta views. If, on the other hand, the lady has any objections to the would-be husband, and conceals herself effectually in the jungle, the suitor then forfeits all right to her.

IN order to enable them to continue their education at the best grammar schools, two hundred scholarships have been annually awarded in the Colony of Victoria since 1886 to the most clever and industrious pupils of State schools, selected in accordance with the results of competitive examinations, the conditions being that all must be under 15 years of age and in the sixth class. Each scholarship, according to the report of the Government statist, is of the value of £10., tenable for three years, on condition that the scholar attends at and obtains favourable reports annually from the authorities of one of the public grammar schools, one of the Schools of Mines, one of the Agricultural Colleges, or some other school approved by the Minister. If the scholar does not live within three miles from the approved place of education, the Minister can allow him such sum as will cover his cost of transit to and fro, or may commute the scholarship for one of £40 tenable for one year. The holders of commuted scholarships at the end of a year may compete among themselves for renewed scholarships offered to 30 of the best students. In the following year these 30 students may present themselves for a further renewal offered to the best 15. The subjects for competitive examination are stated to be, with an unimportant exception, solely those taught in State schools.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 17.

Hutchins, Captain, Ms, Comst, from leave, from England.

JULY 18.

Dunlop, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Poona.

JULY 19.

Campbell-Johnstone, Lieut, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Mooltan.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 16.

Pearse, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.

JULY 19.

Dunlop, Major, Bengal, R A, on transfer, to Agra.
Hutchins, Capt, Ms, Comst, on leave, to Madras.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 16.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Gov-Genl in Council is pleased to exempt the retainers of Raja Hari Raj Singh of Kashipur in the Naini Tal District, N-W Provinces, from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13, 14 15, and 16 of that Act, other than those referring to cannon articles designed for torpedo service, war rockets, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, subject to such orders as the Local Government may issue regarding the number of retainers to be included within this order of exemption.

The services of Surgn-Capt G J H Bell, Bengal Estabt, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

The Hon'ble H T Prinsep, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for one month and five days.

The services of the Rev L Klugh, Offg Chaplain of Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col J H Newill, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr W J Cuningham, I C S, Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine-days.

Mr J A Crawford, I C S, Under-Secy, is appointed to officiate as Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on privilege of Mr W J Cuningham, or until further orders.

Mr A Williams, I C S, Under-Secy to the Govt of the Punjab and Offg Depy Commissioner, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Mr J A Crawford.

Lieut R L Kennion, I S C, Offg Sqdn Officer, is appointed to be Sqdn Officer, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, vice Capt A B Mayne, appointed Sqdn Comdr.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut H B Peacock, I S C, Assist to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Rajputana, to be the Magte of Abu, vice Lieut S F Bayley.

The following officers are appointed to be Assist Commissioners of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from dates of joining:—Lieut F R M C DeR Mauduit, I S C, Squdn Officer and Offg Adjt, 3rd Regt of Madras Lancers; and Lieut T W Haig, I S C, Wing Officer and Qr-Mr, 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regt of Bengal Infy.

Lieut R B Borkeley, I S C, Wing Officer and Qr-Mr, 44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt of Bengal Infy, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assist of the 3rd class, and is posted as Assist to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions of officers of the Account Dept during the month of June are notified:—Mr R Morris to officiate in class I, and Mr I C Basu to officiate in class II of the Enrolled List; Mr F J Atkinson to officiate in class II; Mr L E Pritchard to officiate in class III; and M G C Ray to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt J R K Birch, Cheshire Regt, to be Inspr, Army Signalling, Madras and Bombay, vice Major H E Penton, who has resigned that appointment.

Lieut W Malleson, R A, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy.

The following appointments are made in the Intelligence Branch of the Qrmr-Genl's Dept:—Capt A J W Allen, East Kent Regt, Station Staff Officer, Fyzabad, to be Depy Assist Qrmr-Genl; Capt E F H McSwiney, I S C, D S O, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Depy Assist Qrmr-Genl; Capt A H Mason, R E, to be Depy Assist Qrmr-Genl.

Lieut H de V Harvest, R I F, Wing Officer, 9th Regt of Madras Infy, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second-Lieuts C A Roosmale Cocq, Leicestershire Regt., Wing Officer, 3rd Regt of Bombay (Light) Infy; and J R Darley, Gloucestershire Regt, offg Wing Officer, 22nd Regt of Bombay Infy.

Second-Lieuts Roosmale Cocq and Darley will rank as Lieuts in the Indian Staff Corps, respectively, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieut G T Widdicombe, I S C, Wing Officer, 9th Regt of Bengal Infy, for one year; and Lieut A C Hickley, I S C, Wing Officer, 1st Battn, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regt, for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps:—Surgn Capt W H B Robinson, 34th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy (Pioneers), for six months. Surgn-Capt J Scott, MB, 6th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India, (p a) for ten days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secy of State for India: Surgn-Capt F Wyville-Thomson, MB, 22nd (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, (m c) for four months without pay; and Surgn-Capt C H Bedford, (m c) for six months.

Condr J Owens, P W Dept, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment.

Condr W Grindall, Sub-Engr, P W Dept, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment.

ORDER OF MERIT.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned sepoys of the 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles and 2nd Kashmir Infy (Rifles), for conspicuous gallantry in the attack on the enemy's position in the vicinity of Nilt Fort, in the Hunza-Nagar country, on the 20th December 1891:—1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles—No 2967½, Sepoy Harakbir Thapa, 2nd Kashmir Infantry (Rifles); No 123, Sepoy Sundar Khatri; No 380, Sepoy Nagda; No 402, Sepoy Nar Singh Chottri; No 420, Sepoy Manbir Thapa; No 441, Seyoy Harku Negi; No 601, Sepoy Randhoj Gurung; No 655, Sepoy Bhagatbir Thapa, No 659 Sepoy Jasbir Thapa; No 662, Sepoy Lal Singh Gurnug.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Thomason College Vol-Rifle Corps—Mr G T Sparke to be Lieut, vice Sharpe, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Upper Burma Vol Rifles—Mr E H Murray to be Second-Lieut, vice Lieut C E H Erskine, resigned; Second-Lieut H W James resigns his commission.

E I Railway Vol Rifle Corps—Capt C W Clarke is granted the honorary rank of Major.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr V A Brown, Assist Engr, Royal Indian Marine, is granted leave in India, (m. c.) for three months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Dept:—E N Homan, F K Cunliffe and J H L Patterson, Class II grade 3.

Mr H A Hindmarsh, Assist Loco Supt, is promoted from class III, grade 4, to class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Estbt of State Railways.

Mr H S M Cole is appointed, on probation, to class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Stores Dept, and posted to the N-W Railway.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Rt Hon'ble the Secy of State for India has, in Despatch No. 59 Railway, dated 16th June 1892, accorded sanction to the estimate amounting to Rs. 18,71,294 of the cost of constructing the Hyderabad-Umarkot State Railway, 77½ miles in length.

Mr M King, Ex Engr, 1st grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg Engr during the absence on privilege leave of Mr A Grant, or until further orders.

Mr J H L Patterson, Storekeeper, class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment as Port Storekeeper, Calcutta, and Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr S A J Keatinge, Storekeeper, Class III, Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed Storekeeper of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, and is promoted to Class III, Grade 1.

Mr D E Keatinge is appointed, on probation, as Assist Storekeeper in class III grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for emplyment on the N-W Railway.

The services of Capt J E Capper, R E, E Engr, 4th grade, temporary rank, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept for employment in the Kashmir State.

AGENT TO THE GOVR-GENL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Captain C A Kemball, I S C, Assist Commissioner, Pishin, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for British Baluchistan.

POST OFFICE.

Mr C Goodburn, Supt, Railway Mail Service, 1 grade, is granted privilege leave for one month.

Mr H Tulloch, Supt of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted extraordinary leave without allowances, for three months.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, July 16.)

Mr A S Womack, I C S, has been permitted by the Secy of State to return to duty within the period of the leave.

Messrs A D Younghusband, I C S, and F J Cook, I C S, respectively made over and assumed charge of the office of Depy Commissioner, Bhandara, on the 9th inst.

Surgn-Major W A Quayle returned from two months and fifteen days' privilege leave and resumed charge of the office of Civil Surgeon and Supt of the Jail, Khandwa.

Leave on medical certificate for one year is granted to Mr T C Fenton, Assist Dist Supt of Police, Chanda.

(*N.-W Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

The Rev. A N Rolfe, Chaplain of Chakrata, leave on medical certificate for 1 year.

Mr J A Broun, Offg Magte and Collr, Basti, privilege leave for 6 weeks.

Col M Tweedie, Offg Sr Depy Insptr-Genl of Police, privilege leave for 3 months.

Surg-Major W H Cadge, Civil Surgeon, Fyzabad, privilege leave for two months and 25 days.

Mr E J Mardon, Offg Jt-Magte, Gorakhpur, privilege leave for two months and 29 days.

Surg-Capt W G Thorold, Civil Surg, Kheri, privilege leave for 2 months and 19 days.

Mr W H Moreland, Asst Magte, Cawnpore, privilege leave for 2 months and 28 days.

Mr H F Bartlett, Magte and Collr, Jaunpur, privilege leave for 2 months and 28 days from date on which he is relieved by Mr H V Lovett.

Mr N Hearle, Depy Consvr of Forests, Dehra Dun Div, privilege leave for 2 months and 28 days.

Mr W Crooke, Magte and Collr, Mirzapur, privilege leave for 2 months and 28 days.

Mr H Spencer, Asst Magte, Bareilly, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Pilibhit dist, from date of taking charge, and until relieved by Mr A Sabonadiere.

Mr L H Turner, Asst Magte, Basti, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Basti, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J A Broun, or until further orders.

Mr R K Moseley, Insptr of Police, to officiate as Assistan. Dist Suptdt of Police, and to be posted to the Cawnpore dist

Mr E Berrill, Asst to the Insptr-Genl of Police, to officiate as Senior Depy Insptr Genl of Police during the absence on privilege leave of Col M Tweedie.

Mr H A F Smith, Dist Supdt of Police, Bareilly, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as Asst to the Insptr-Gen of Police, during the absence on deputation of Mr E. Berrill, or until further orders.

Mr L. A. S. Porter, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India in the Home Dept, to officiate as Dist and Sess Judge, Agra, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr G J Nicholls.

Mr H. V. Lovett, Offg Magte and Coll Farukhabad, on being relieved by Mr E Rose, to officiate as Magte and Collr of Jaunpur, during the absence on leave of Mr H F Bartlett, or until further orders.

Mr G Bower, Depy Supdt, Family Domains, of the Maharaja of Benares, Mirzapur, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Mirzapur, during the absence on leave of Mr W Crooke.

With effect from the 4th Apl, 1892, the date on which Maj P H Wallerstein proceeded on leave, Capt J P W Spankie, Cantt Magte, 2nd class, to officiate as Cantt Magte, 1st class.

Surg-Maj E Mair, Offg Insptr-Genl of Prisons, N-W P and Oudh, on being relieved of the duties of that office, to revert to his substantive appointment as Supdt, Central Prison, Bareilly.

Mr F J Pert, Asst Magte, from Bijnor to Cawnpore, during the absence on leave of Mr W H Moreland, or until further orders.

The Rev E Jermyn, Chaplain, from Jhansi to Chakrata.

Mr E O Elliot, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, from Shahjahanpur to Bareilly.

Second-Lieut H X Spencer, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is transferred to the Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Second-Lieut Droux, promoted.

Lieut H Hastings, Unattached List, Ghazipur, Volr R C to be Second-Lieut.

Surgn-Capt C Mactaggart, Hony Surg, Ghazipur Light Horse, to be Hony Surg of the Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieut-Col F V Corbett, R E, Supt dg Engr, on return from privilege leave, took charge of the 1st Circle, Irrigation Works, from Mr M King.

Mr G T Anthony, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, Lower Div, Eastern Jumna Canal, during the absence of Mr R W L Hawkins, Ex Engr, on privilege leave.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.

PORTUGUESE credit, writes the *Financial News* of June 30, indirectly engaged the attention of the meeting of shareholders in the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company yesterday. The Portuguese Government guaranteed, in certain circumstances, 5 per cent. interest on the capital embarked by English shareholders in this adventure. The circumstances have changed, and the railway company has the right to demand that Portugal shall purchase the entire undertaking at an agreed-upon price. But Portugal has been allowed to wriggle out of this obligation, on the plea, put forward in her behalf by the directors of the railway company, that she could not find the purchase money if called upon. We are not so sure of that. Meanwhile Portugal has undertaken to continue to guarantee the interest; but, whereas on the old footing the guarantee was backed up by tangible security, in the future the security will be of the most visionary character. The company carries on the two undertakings of a harbour at Mormugao and a railway, about fifty miles in length, from that port, through Portuguese Indian territory, to the British Indian frontier, to connect with the Ghat section of the Southern Mahratta Railway. The capital expenditure up to date is £1,350,000, and on this the Portuguese Government guaranteed interest at the rate of 5 per cent., the net profits of the railway, after providing for the guaranteed dividend, to be divided equally between the stockholders and the Portuguese Government. The net earnings of the company during 1891, we may here mention, were Rs. 1,21,582—Rs. 54,582 ahead of 1890, and about equal to the payment of ¼ per cent. on the capital. This sum, of course, went to the Portuguese Government in relief of its liability; but under the treaty of Lisbon there were payable to the Portuguese Government Rs.4,00,000 a year, and this income was especially hypothecated to the payment of the guarantee to the railway company.

Various circumstances in which this arrangement should be revised are enumerated in the convention between the Portuguese Government and the railway company—notably: "If at the expiration of the first twelve years of the Treaty of Lisbon the annual payment of Rs. 4,00,000 be discontinued, the company are to have the option of making over the railway and other works to the Portuguese Government, who shall thereupon repay to the company the full amount expended on the works, with 10 per cent. added thereto, and shall purchase all the rolling stock, &c., at a valuation." The twelve years have expired. The negotiations between the British and Portuguese Governments for a new treaty did not meet with success. The terms proposed by the British Government included the reduction of the annual subsidy from Rs. 4,00,000 to Rs. 1,00,000; and this, in particular, was disagreeable to the Portuguese Government. Accordingly, the negotiations were brought to a close, and the customs arrangements of 1878 again came into force. In these circumstances the directors of the railway company duly reminded the Portuguese Government of the clause in the convention which permitted the railway company to demand repayment in sterling of the full amount expended on the railway, telegraph, and other works executed by the company, with 10 per cent. added thereto, rolling stock, &c., to be taken at a valuation; but the Board at the same time rather weakly stated their willingness to consider any proposition which might be made by the Portuguese Government to secure to the company the guarantee on their capital. The Board, in fact, shows a curious eagerness to conciliate the Portuguese Government,—while the chairman of the meeting yesterday actually declared that the British Government, in bringing the treaty negotiations to an end, have acted with a shameful disregard for the interests of the English shareholders in this company. Eventually the Board received a proposal from the Portuguese Government to deposit annually in three instalments, in a bank in Bombay, for the purposes of the guarantee, the sum of Rs. 6,00,000 to be derived from the abkari duties of the whole of the Portuguese possessions in India—the abkari being the tax on cocoanut and other trees worked for the manufacture of native spirits, the still-head duties, and the licenses for the sale of native and foreign wines and spirits. If the abkari do not suffice, the amount is to be made up from the general revenues of the State. In the event of any failure to meet the guarantee on the part of the Portuguese Government, the Board retain the right to claim repayment of the capital on six months notice. The Government, on its part, now, for the first time, retain the right to give a similar notice should they at any time desire to take over the line, instead of at the periods fixed by the contract of 1881. These proposals, after due consideration, the Board, at the meeting yesterday, recommended the stockholders to accept, and the meeting, apparently hopeless of getting better terms, agreed. Mr. Rokeby Price, however, got an amendment through, demanding that, in the not unlikely event of a new treaty between the Portuguese and English Governments, embodying a monetary payment to the Portuguese Government, such payment should once more be hypothecated to the payment of the guaranteed interest.

Meantime, what is the guarantee of Rs. 6,00,000 worth? The *Pioneer Mail*, of February 4, 1892, in an article on "Our Relations with Goa," says: "In 1879, the year before the treaty came into force, the excise revenue of Goa was about Rs. 65,000. In 1889 it had amounted to over Rs. 6,00,000. When it is remembered that in 1879 the gross revenue from all sources in all the Portuguese settlements was less than Rs. 2,50,000 some idea can be formed of the harvest that was reaped under the treaty." This marvellous growth the British Government attributed, not to an increase of drinking in Portuguese India, but to the facilitating of smuggling into British territory, to the detriment of the revenues of the Government of India, and was one of the reasons why that Government demanded a revision of the treaty. When the excise revenue of Goa was Rs. 65,000, in 1879, there was a customs line to prevent smuggling into British territory. When the excise revenue had risen to Rs. 6,00,000, in 1889, there was no customs line, and now, in 1892, the customs line has been re-established, and will probably before long send the receipts of the tax down to near its old level. So much for the guarantee. "But if this does not suffice, the amount is to be made up from the general revenues of the State." Is it likely that the creditors of Portugal are going to permit the shareholders of the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company, Limited, to be favoured at their expense? In exchange for their right to have their capital repaid them the shareholders have, in fact, obtained a questionable guarantee, and have, in addition, given the Portuguese Government the right to take over the line at six months' notice, instead of at the periods fixed by the contract of 1881. It looks very much as if the position had become this. If the line is a success, which it seems likely to be, the Portuguese Government is master of the position—and equally if the line is a failure.

EXPERIENCE in the Australian colonies appears to be all in favour of the kindergarten system of instruction for little children. In Victoria it is officially reported that there has been a growing demand for kindergarten instruction, introduced in the early part of 1887, which, it is believed, tends to foster intelligence, to promote manual dexterity, and to stimulate the constructive powers of the mind. The plan adopted has been to give lectures in certain commercial centres, where teachers of neighbouring schools could attend, and the result is that upwards of 120 teachers have been more or less trained in the system, many of whom are now teaching it in their several schools.

THE BARODA STATE.

A CORRESPONDENT contributes the following article to the *Manchester Guardian*:—

The second visit of the Gaekwar of Baroda to this country suggests a sketch of what this prince has accomplished in the way of practical administration since he was invested with personal authority. The circumstances under which the present Gaekwar was raised to power are never likely to be forgotten from their sensational character. Although it is an Eastern tradition for despots to get rid of inconvenient advisers by having recourse to the figurative poisoned cup of coffee, attempts to remove English officers at native Courts in that manner have been few. Such, however, was believed to have been attempted in the case of Colonel Phayre, our Resident at Baroda in 1875, and in consequence Mulhar Rao, the Gaekwar of that day, after trial before a special tribunal, was deposed by the exercise of the supreme authority of the British Government. His successor was sought for among the more distant members of the ruling family, and the present Maharajah, then a boy of twelve, became Gaekwar. During the six years of his minority Baroda was administered on the British system by the late Sir Madava Rao, who had had long experience in the management of territories temporarily placed under our guardianship. In 1881 the young Maharajah was invested with the personal government of his State, which, officially speaking, is second in rank only to that of the Nizam in India. The government was handed over to him in a much improved state from what it had been in under Mulhar Rao. Some order had been given to the finances, a good example had been set, and the seeds of much improvement in the lot of the people had at least been planted. More than ten years have elapsed since that date, and it is opportune, now that the prince is in this country, to consider and describe what he has done towards improving the position of his State, and carrying on the reforms to which in some cases, it may be said, Sir Madava Rao indicated the way.

When the present Gaekwar, Syaji Rao the Third, assumed the reins of power, he found, generally speaking, that the police, the judicial system, and the revenue administration were carried on on the same lines as in British India. But with regard to the most important of these, the revenue administration, Sir Madava Rao declared that he did not think it advisable or desirable to institute a survey, and, as we know, in our territory a survey has always been the essential preliminary to any satisfactory settlement. One of the very first acts of the young Maharajah was to order the commencement of a survey in his dominions, which is now on the verge of completion. It was the first scientific survey effected in Kattiawar, and when several large districts were surveyed, as far back as 1887, such was the force of public opinion that many of his neighbours had to imitate the Gaekwar's example. The Gaekwar's land policy has not been confined to the survey and settlement of his territory. In his anxiety to place his relations with his subjects on a firm and satisfactory basis he forgave and remitted in the first days of his rule arrears amounting to twenty-three lackhs, or nearly a quarter of a million sterling, due from cultivators. He has more recently taken in hand the very difficult question of what are known as the alienated lands. These lands have escaped taxation because their owners declared that they had been assigned to them in perpetuity by former Gaekwars as either jaghirs or tenures by some religious or civil service. A large portion of the State consequently escaped taxation, and it was shrewdly suspected that the alienated lands were held by persons who had no right to this immunity or who had received it from persons who had no power to grant it. In 1887 a special department was formed to deal with this question, and the holders of alienated lands were called on to produce and prove their title deeds. The settlement of this matter, which has necessarily caused some soreness among the class affected, is still in progress. The Gaekwar has shown in dealing with the many cases that have come before this department a desire to take a lenient view and to compromise matters with those in possession. His main object has been, while asserting his indisputable rights to a share in the produce of the soil, to attain certainty and fixity in his relations with the cultivators. These improvements in the land revenue, which is the basis of the resources of every ruler in India, have enabled the Gaekwar to practically abolish all Customs duties and internal transit dues, and also to equalise the taxes raised on the trading and shop-keeping classes, who were formerly treated in a some-times extortionate and always inconsistent fashion. It will thus be seen that the present Garkwar, while endeavouring to make all classes contribute to the maintenance of the Government, has strenuously endeavoured to equalise taxation and to avert all occasion for dispute by making its amount a certain fixed sum as well known to the taxed as to the tax-gatherer.

With regard to public works of every kind the Maharajah has evinced an energy and intelligence that would alone raise his rule from the commonplace every-day routine of an Indian State. To railways, not merely as the only effective means of communication in such a region as Guzerat but also as a propagator of civilisation, the Gaekwar has always been specially partial, stating frequently that they occupied the first place in his thoughts and in his programme of government. In the last ten years he has spent half-a-million on about 180 miles of light railway, but he wishes to extend his system throughout the whole of his dominions. As it costs 10,000 rupees to make an ordinary metalled road in Guzerat and only 21,000 rupees to lay down a light railway, which, moreover, brings in a revenue, it is not surprising that the Baroda Government should be bent on making light railways instead of roads. One of the most urgent wants of Baroda was a supply of pure water. The subject attracted great attention during the time of Sir Madava Rao; several schemes were considered, but nothing was done. When the Maharajah assumed power he said. "I am now master, and I will carry this scheme through at any reasonable cost." He has done so, and the Ajwa waterworks, constructed at a cost of 30 lakhs of rupees, and opened by His Highness in April on the eve of his departure for Europe, are pronounced equal to anything of the kind to be found in British India. Having provided his capital with an abundant supply of pure, that is filtered, water, he has now arranged to provide a deep well for each village, and an attendant has been appointed to each well to control the supply for animals as well as human beings. A scheme of sanitation is also under consideration, and it is believed that the sweeper caste can be taken into the service of the State for carrying out a practical system of scavengering. Dr. Dharandhar, of the Grant College at Bombay, has just been appointed Sanitary Commissioner to carry out this and other schemes of drainage, and to advise the municipalities on all sanitary matters. The Gaekwar has also shown himself a zealous reformer in matters of education. He has determined to have schools in every village, and with this view he has engaged to build a school at Government expense wherever sixteen pupils can be collected. In a recent speech he said: "After the multiplication of female schools there is no measure I have more at heart than the dissemination of primary education among *bona-fide* cultivators, and more especially by gifts and other inducements among the depressed classes of my subjects. I note that within the last two months 128 villages have opened each its little school. The movement is in its infancy." He has also sent many students to England and to colleges in British India to obtain the best literary and technical education, so that their services may be beneficial to the State. If the Gaekwar looks to education as the chief motive power in civilisation, he is also a firm believer in cheap and efficient justice. In the first place he dissociated the judicial from the administrative branch of the public service, but this did not of itself ensure cheap and rapid justice. He then founded a Small Cause Court, with power to a single judge and jury to settle all matters up to a hundred rupees without reference or appeal, and, when two judges were present, up to two hundred rupees. By this simple and inexpensive procedure, which does not exist in British India, at least 60 per cent. of the legal business of the old courts was disposed of, while all arrears were cleared off. One of the very latest acts of the Maharajah has been to endeavour to raise the status and improve the fortunes of the noble class in his territory. A very large proportion of the Mahratta, Rajput and Mahometan nobles are in an impoverished condition, with their estates assigned to their creditors. Eight months ago the Maharajah arranged that the State, wherever requested by the sirdar or jaghirdar, should step in, pay off the debts and, allowing the owner a fixed sum for his necessities, should manage it until the property had cleared itself. In fact, the Maharajah provided for Baroda an organisation similar to that which has done so much good under our auspices in cases like the great Zemindari estate of Durbunga. With this instance the record of what the Gaekwar has accomplished in the way of administration may be closed. It will not be denied that he has done much creditable work in improving the condition of his people and in raising the reputation of his government.

SINCE settlers and their pigs have occupied the Eastern United States a rattlesnake is so rare that many people never saw one. In former days they were very numerous. In Oregon and the west generally, where they were 40 or 50 years ago almost worse, they have vanished before the rooting swine.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A service paper writes :—The Duke of York is commissioned to the Melampus for the manœuvres. The Melampus, it is true, is a captain's command, but then the Duke is now in a very different position from that which he occupied a short time ago, and whereas then it might have been considered advisable for him to serve in a subordinate post, it might very well be that now he should be given post rank without going through the intermediate stages. Naval men are very hopeful that he will not sever his connection with them, and the public generally has shown itself desirous of keeping its sailor prince. The fact therefore of his Royal Highness taking command of a ship during the annual training is in every way popular. The Prince's own wishes in the matter have been consulted, and it is well known that his own predilections were to have an independent command for a time.

Signs of the near approach of the mobilisation are apparent in the notification certain officers have received, of their commands, but it will not take place just at present. Lord George Hamilton has promised that, so far as is possible, officers and men of the Navy who are at home shall have a chance of recording their votes in the coming election, and they can hardly do this if they have to join their ships. The earliest date named is July 23. The following officers have been named for ships :—Captain H. H. Boys, the Northampton ; Captain E. G. Hutton, the Forth ; Captain A. F. St. Clair, the Mersey ; Captain W. C. Karslake, the Camperdown ; Captain A. G. McKechnie, the Hero ; Captain W. A. D. Acland, the Galatea ; Captain F. Powell, the Naiad ; and Commander A. L. Winsloe, the Barham.

Mr. W. L. Wyllie's large painting, now being exhibited at the Fine Art Gallery in Bond Street, is, in many respects, the most satisfactory picture of the Battle of Trafalgar which we have seen, says the "Army and Navy Gazette." It can, at least, be recognised as a picture of the battle ; and though some of the positions of the ships might be disputed, there is sufficient evidence of their probability. Of course, in such a "melee," certainty is unattainable. The sea, in our opinion, is less satisfactory. Pale green is not the colour of the Atlantic, more especially on a cloudy day ; and by the evidence of the logs the day was cloudy, though in the printed description which accompanies the picture it is erroneously stated that "it was a beautifully sunny day." We look in vain, too, for "the heavy ground-swell setting from the westward." The water is shown quite smooth, and the white which overlies it is inexplicable. The smoke also is white. White appears the prevailing colour, and, at a first careless glance, the picture might be almost mistaken for a snow scene in winter.

It would be interesting to learn upon what authority, if any, Mr. Wyllie has relied in the matter of the painting of his ships, the colours of their sides, and of the masts, &c. Many writers have referred to this subject, but in every case long after the date of the battle. That the British ships were uniformly painted seems to be fairly certain, although we know of no evidence to that effect. There appears to be no order extant, not even about the bands on the masts which Mr. Wyllie apparently does not believe in. Professor Laughton writes on the subject :—"My impression is that our ships were black with white stripes, as line of battleships used to be painted thirty or forty years ago ; and that those of the enemy varied, probably many of them yellow and red, as they used to be in the last century, but I have no evidence worth anything. The introduction of the black with white stripes is commonly attributed to St. Vincent ; but I don't know on what authority. I have never seen any order or memo. on the subject. It is strange, indeed, if neither in England, France, or Spain is any evidence forthcoming as to the appearance the ships presented on this memorable occasion, but failing direct evidence the statements of men who were present are worth some consideration, and Admirals Robinson and Lovell both distinctly associate certain ships with certain colours. At least it is unlikely, although Mr. Wyllie seems to think differently, that foreigners should adopt the fashion of an enemy. Admiral Paris, we fancy, says somewhere that it was not until after the peace that the French adopted the black and white line style of painting.

In reply to remarks by M. Camille Dreyfus in reference to the death of Captain Meyer, M. de Freycinet spoke as follows in the French Chamber on Saturday :—"M. Dreyfus has asked me whether, in my capacity of Minister of War, I recognise any difference of creed in the army, and whether there is any difference between French and Jewish swords. I reply that in the army we know neither Israelites, nor Catholics, nor Frenchmen. (Cries of 'Very good ! Very good !') We only know French officers (Cries of 'Very good !') I have only to say to those officers who have felt hurt by polemics which we deplore, by these appeals to the passions of a past age, and the prejudices of caste, of which the French Revolution made an end, I have only to say to them, 'Take no notice of such quarrels, by which neither your honour nor your patriotism can be affected. (Applause.) You are backed by the Government, by Parliament, and by the whole nation.'" The Minister's sentiments were approved by that redoubtable duellist, M. de Cassagnac, and later by the unanimous vote of the Chamber.

It is certain that in regard to its shooting the British army is in a very different condition to that of ten or twelve years ago. Both officers and men are earnest in their desire for improvement, and the authorities give attention and encouragement to the progress that is made. Perhaps the public gibbeting of certain corps for their bad shooting will be a further incentive to attain a higher standard still on the part of the army generally. The publication of unfavourable comments is, however, unusual, and is probably in this case due to inadvertence. Next year, however, if the report of the Commandant of the School of Musketry is to be treated as a popular publication and given over to the Press to criticise, it will be well if it is more carefully edited.

While the magazine gun board is concluding its tests of submitted weapons at Springfield it is interesting to notice, that Mr. Very, of the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company, whose residence in Europe has afforded him ample opportunities of watching the ravages of the magazine gun epidemic, believes the Springfield single loader is the superior of any of the magazine guns. Undoubtedly half a dozen shots or whatever the magazine holds can be fired more rapidly from a magazine gun than from the Springfield rifle. But Mr. Very judiciously observes that the critical period, during which a great rapidity of firing will be important in battle, will last three or four minutes, and a soldier can fire more shots in three or four minutes from a Springfield single loader than he can from a magazine gun. Mr. Very also makes the curious but important criticism of the magazine guns, that no soldier in the excitement of combat will keep count of his shots, and that he will go through the motions of firing at an advancing enemy after he has exhausted his magazine. Even in practice and target firing he believes that most soldiers fire once more than they have cartridges, and amid the noise and excitement of battle, especially in the face of a charge from the enemy, he believes that a large portion of the troops would forget all about the magazines and go on automatically with the motions of loading and firing. Most of the officers of companies that were a few years ago supplied experimentally with magazine guns reported adversely on them. They have with them a careful and intelligent observer fresh from the Continent, where all armies are equipped with magazine guns. The investigation now going on is of exceptional thoroughness, and the report of our small arms board will be of great importance ; it will probably be conclusive.

The Brennan torpedo, which was lost during the recent operations at Portsmouth, has not yet been recovered, although every effort has been made to find it both by the Submarine Mining Royal Engineers and by the officers of the Vernon. It seems indeed likely that the attempt to do so may prove to be unsuccessful altogether, for the channel, just at the spot where the Brennan made its unlucky dive, is particularly deep. The bottom, which is of mud and sand, suddenly shelves from eight fathoms to twenty-three or twenty-five fathoms at low water, and there is a strong current running through it, so that the stray torpedo may have gone a considerable distance after it sank. A committee will be held to investigate the circumstances of the accident if the weapon can be found. At present the causes for its erratic movement, and sudden and unexpected plunge, can only be conjectured. The officers of the Royal Engineers, who witnessed the experiments, are of opinion that the adjustments, which were rather hurriedly made—the failure of the first "run" not having been anticipated—were not absolutely complete ; and that the automatic discharing gear, which is upon the deck of the torpedo, and which explodes the bursting charge harmlessly after a fixed interval of time, in the event of the object aimed at not being struck, or the weapon getting adrift, permitted the ingress of water, which destroyed the balance of the whole affair. It is possible, too, that something may have gone wrong with the hydrostatic valve, the opening or closing of which at varying water pressures works a horizontal rudder so as to regulate the depth at which the torpedo runs. Or a "kink" in the steel wire, which is wound upon two drums within the body of the torpedo, associated with screws working in opposite directions, may have suddenly arrested these drums in their revolutions, and deflected the creature in a downward direction. But all this is mere guess work, and the actual cause of the accident must remain a mystery if the torpedo cannot be found.

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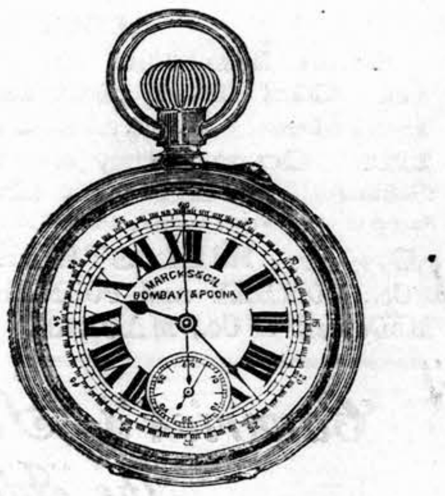

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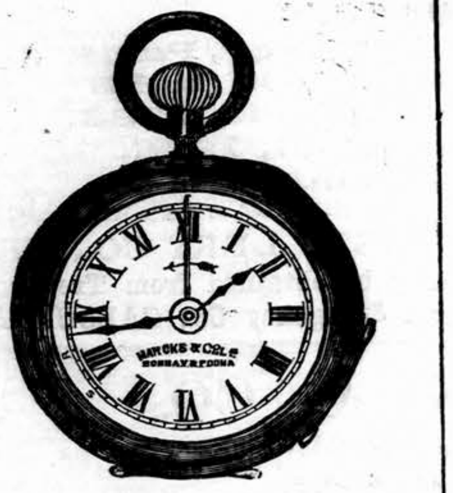

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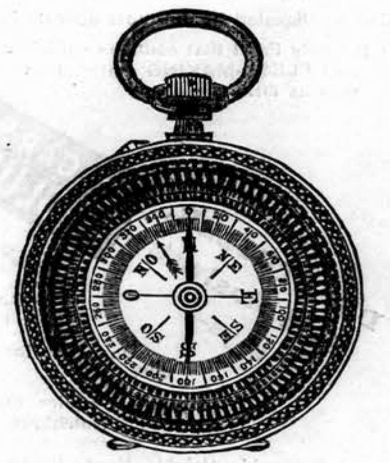

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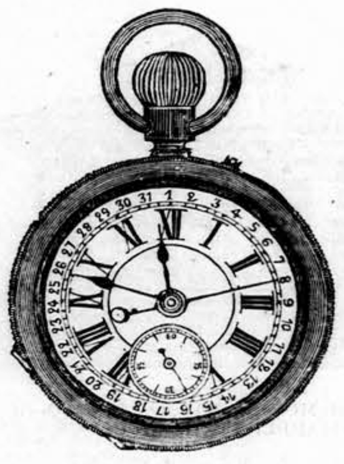

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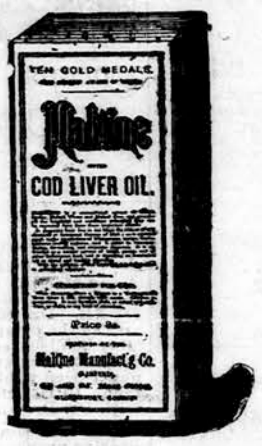
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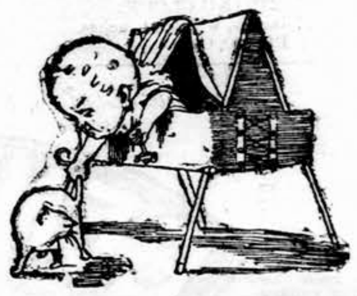

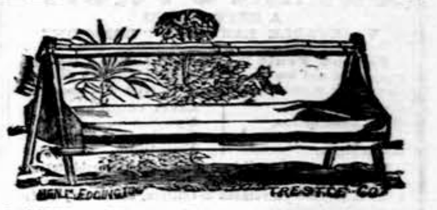

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NOTICES.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

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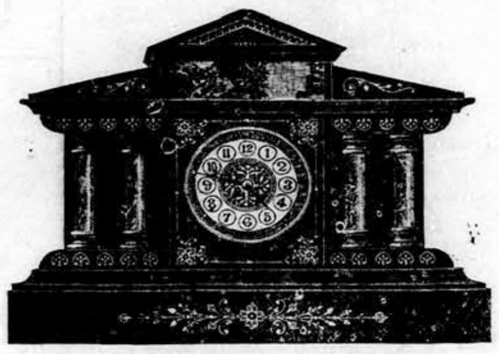

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PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever years' standing will be sufficient.

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